

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.  
CIRCULATION  
Over 600,000 Sunday.  
Over 300,000 Daily.

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# WARSAW NEAR SURRENDER

## BANK LOOTER BIGAMIST, TOO, SAYS GIRL DUPE

Palenske, Who Stole from  
Drovers' National, Had  
"Second Wife."

## VICTIM NEAR COLLAPSE

Max Palenske, confessed embezzler of funds from the Drovers' National bank and to approximately \$30,000, is locked up in the county jail on a federal warrant. The embezzlement was only one of the many misdeeds of the double life Palenske has been living for months. Another equally serious charge might be preferred against him—bigamy.

Under the care of a physician at 3734 Sheffield avenue is a young woman, heart broken and on the verge of a physical collapse. She is being watched constantly. Fear has been expressed by friends she may attempt desperate measures in her present condition.

She is Josephine G. Tobin, head telephone operator at the Corn Exchange National bank. She was duped into a marriage to Palenske in Canada last February, she claims, under the belief he had obtained divorce.

Met Seven Years Ago.  
It was seven years ago that Palenske first met Miss Tobin. He was then an assistant bank examiner. Miss Tobin, then only 17, had just come to work at the bank when Palenske met her during the course of his duties as examiner.

"I had gone on that girl," he recalled to a friend. "I'm going to get a divorce and marry her."

Miss Tobin knew Palenske was married, but he told her he had been estranged from his wife and was going to get a divorce. He brought her candy and other presents whenever he called at the bank.

Gets Position in Bank.  
In 1911 Palenske obtained a position as assistant cashier of the Drovers' bank, one of the institutions he had visited in the capacity of bank examiner. He came with a good record and well recommended.

Later he was made auditor as well as assistant cashier, with an annual salary of \$3,000.

In the meantime Miss Tobin had been placed in charge of the switchboard at the downtown bank at a monthly salary of \$10. During all this time Palenske continued paying attention to her.

Discovery of Steals.  
On July 1 Palenske left on a vacation. He had told friends he was going to Lake Geneva. About this time a discrepancy of \$100 was discovered by Owen T. Reeves, president of the bank, himself a former national bank examiner. This particular item was checked up on June 30, the day before Palenske left. Further investigation disclosed that Palenske had swindled the interest paid to country banks by sums of \$100, \$200, and \$300 a month.

When it was learned that Palenske's wife and baby were absent from their flat at 1326 Kimbark avenue and neighbors said they had gone to Kansas City, a warrant charging Palenske with embezzlement was obtained from the federal authorities. It was then investigation came upon a second "Mrs. Palenske."

Miss Tobin Tells Her Story.  
Miss Tobin told the whole story to Hiram G. Clabaugh, chief of the bureau of investigation at the federal building. She said Palenske had kept telling her all along that he was getting a divorce. He finally came to her, she said, and told her the divorce had been granted, but that under the Illinois divorce laws he could not marry her inside of two years in this state. Accordingly she had accompanied him to Windsor, Ontario, over the legal holiday on Washington's birthday, and there they were married there, she said, on Feb. 22. She produced a number of letters which Palenske had addressed to her as "Mrs. Palenske."

When Miss Tobin learned she had been duped, she collapsed. She offered to resign. The officials at the bank, to whom she told her story, refused to allow her to do so. No blame could be attached to her, they said, and she will resume her duties when her health permits. She has been formally served with a subpoena, however, to appear at Palenske's trial.

Spends Little on Victim.  
Investigation disclosed that the young woman spent only a small part of the money she embezzled on Miss Tobin. It is estimated that she spent not more than \$100 on all the time he knew her. Some of it was for jewelry, but most of it went for flowers and candy. Palenske never bought her clothes, she says. These

(Continued on page 6, column 3.)

## 2 Killed, 8 Hurt in Auto Smashes; Lawyer a Victim

Daniel Belasco Loses Life  
Near Libertyville; H.  
W. Anderson Dies.

## SOUTH SIDE SCENE

Two separate automobile smashups in the last twelve hours were responsible for a total of two deaths and injuries to eight others. Daniel Belasco, a Chicago lawyer, was killed in a touring car he was driving in the afternoon near Libertyville. Three persons with him were hurt.

Collision on South Side.

Early this morning a collision between two automobiles at Thirty-third street and Indiana avenue caused the death of H. W. Anderson, 6300 Woodlawn avenue, a salesman for the Empire Rubber and Tire company. His chest was crushed and his neck broken. He died on the way to the Provident hospital. Three persons in the car with Anderson were injured: MAX SHIPPACH, 583 Roscoe street, chauffeur; cut and bruised.

WALTER WRIGHT, 6626 Kenwood avenue, secretary of the small parks commission; cut and bruised.

MRS. WRIGHT, his wife; cut and bruised.

MISS ROSALINE HARDENBROOK, 6028 Woodlawn avenue; bruised.

A. Hamilton, 1320 School street, and Smith G. King, 4447 North Clifton avenue, who were riding in the car that struck Anderson's machine, were arrested and will be held pending the coroner's inquest.

Killed Near Libertyville.  
The accident in which Belasco was killed occurred two miles west of Libertyville. Belasco is a Chicago corporation lawyer and a relative of David Belasco, the New York theatrical producer.

Belasco was driving the car, which belongs to Simon Westfield, a wholesale dealer in meats at 828 Milwaukee avenue. Westfield was in the party, as were Mrs. Fred Drayheim of 3420 Colorado avenue and her sister-in-law, Miss Anna Drayheim.

Returning from Powers Lake.  
The four had spent the week end at Powers lake, where Belasco's wife and two children are spending the summer. Westfield had been nervous about the speed at which Belasco was driving, for the latter had admitted that he was not familiar with the car. He lost control of the machine as it was speeding down an incline toward a gravel pit, and the car rolled over and over, pinning Belasco under the steering wheel.

Mrs. Drayheim's head struck a rock, causing concussion of the brain. Westfield and Miss Drayheim were only slightly injured.

FORMER CHICAGO GIRL  
TO WED BRITISH OFFICER.

London Post Announces Engagement of Josephine, Youngest Daughter of Late Harold Peck.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)  
LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Josephine, the youngest daughter of the late Harold Peck of Chicago, to Capt. Robert Whitehead of the Coldstream guards.

Miss Peck is a niece of Ferdinand W. Peck of this city and a granddaughter of the late F. W. Peck, Chicago pioneer.

Since the death of her parents she, with her two sisters, Annah and Harriette, has lived most of the time in Scotland, coming to Chicago usually every year or so for a short visit. A married sister is Mrs. William Farquhar, who has a home in Aberdeenshire.

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF DIES  
AT AGE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN.

President of Noted Yacht Building Company Passes Away in Early Morning at Bristol, R. I.

Bristol, R. I., July 20, 2 a. m.—John B. Herreshoff, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing company of yacht building, died early today. He was 77 years old.

Recent Visitor to Germany Hears That Capt.-Lieut. Weddigen Is Prisoner in England.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—The surprising assertion that Capt.-Lieut. Otto Weddigen, the famous German submarine hero, is still alive was made here by H. Hauptmann in a statement to the New Yorker Herald, published in that paper this morning. Mr. Hauptmann arrived here on the New Amsterdam today after spending several months in Wildbad, Germany. There, he asserted, he was told there were reasons to believe that he is an English detention camp.

## YOUNG WOMEN HORSEWHIP MAN AT SYNAGOGUE

Spirited Daughters of H.  
Horwitz Lash Editor Who  
Assailed Father.

## BEFORE GREAT CROWD.

Several hundred persons streamed out of the synagogue at Douglas boulevard and Homans avenue last night to observe a dramatic scene enacted in the street. Two women of brunette type and fashionably dressed were furiously playing two horse whips around the body, face, and shoulders of a thin, curly haired young man, who shrieked with each lash of the lash.

"We'll teach you to tell falsehoods against our father!" cried one of the women as she brought the whip across the man's shoulder.

Then as several parting lashes from the women's whips curved about his body he scrambled to his feet, picked up his hat, and scurried away in the darkness.

Daughters of Speaker.  
One of the women was Mrs. Beatie Margolis of 1328 Millard avenue, wife of Bernard Margolis, attorney, in the Hartford building. The other was her sister, Mrs. Anna Friedman of 1317 Millard avenue, wife of Herman L. Friedman, head of the wholesale clothing firm of H. L. Friedman & Co., at 828 Jackson boulevard. Both are identified with practically every Hebrew club and charitable organization in the city. They are daughters of Harris Horwitz of 1428 South Central Park avenue, one of the principal speakers at a meeting in the synagogue and a banker.

Said to Have Been an Editor.  
The victim of their wrath is said to have been J. Loebner, editor of the Jewish Record at 1127 Blue Island avenue.

A speech made by him to a crowd of persons in front of the synagogue in which he bitterly attacked their father caused the horsewhippings.

Several hundred persons in the synagogue—Anne Kaness Israel—had been celebrating the 3,000th anniversary of the destruction of the temple of Joseph by subscribing to funds for the relief of Jews in the European war zone.

B. Horwich, vice president of the Hebrew institute, receiver for the Anshand-Twelfth bank and one of the wealthiest merchants of the west side, was chairman of the meeting. He is a brother of Harris Horwich and is equally prominent in the charitable work of a large number of Jewish institutions.

Young Orator Villified.  
As Mr. Horwich had finished speaking a disturbance occurred in the front vestibule of the synagogue. A score of young men started to fight. Loebner is said to have assumed the role of orator and started on a long tirade of vilification against Mr. Horwich.

As the impassioned young man was reaching the climax of his abusive remarks the members of the congregation began coming out of the synagogue and stopped to listen to the harangue.

At this juncture Mrs. Margolis and Mrs. Friedman arrived in their automobiles. They alighted in time to hear part of the attack on their father. Without saying a word they climbed back into one of the machines and drove to their father's home, where they obtained the whips and were joined by their brother, Maurice Horwich. It was the latter who felled the orator when he attempted to resist the whipping.

FIRE ON U. S. BATTLESHIP:  
THIRD IN LAST TEN DAYS.

Oklahoma, Dreadnaught, Seriously Damaged at Camden, N. J.—Incendiaries Suspected.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 19.—[Special.]—There was a fire on another United States battleship today. Its origin is believed to have been incendiary. This recalls the two fires of a week ago and makes the American battleship fire record for ten days look like this:

Oklahoma, dreadnaught near completion in Camden, N. J.; two fires on board today.

New Jersey, battleship; fire on Tuesday, July 13, Charleston navy yards, Boston; origin in doubt.

Alabama, battleship; fire on Sunday, July 11, League Island navy yard, Philadelphia; cause in doubt.

The fire on the Oklahoma today started in the lower hold and seriously damaged the ship.

## THE PROPHET—A YEAR AGO AND NOW.



On the Berlin-Paris Express, July 20, 1914. "No, we've seen the last great war. There will never be another one, certainly not a European war. Civilization has gone ahead too far. The consequences of such a war would be too dreadful and the loss of life and property too frightful even to contemplate."



In America, July 30, 1915. "No, we shall not be drawn into the European war. We don't want war with Germany and Germany doesn't want war with us. Consequently, our differences, serious though they are, will be adjusted diplomatically. With the consequences of modern war so evident, it is inconceivable that America would allow herself, under any circumstances, to become involved."

## MUNITION STRIKE SET FOR TODAY

Machinists Ordered to Begin  
Leaving Remington Plant;  
Negotiations Fail.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Negotiations to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the machinists of Bridgeport and the Remington Arms and Ammunition company, engaged on a gigantic scale in the manufacture of war munitions for the allied armies, have failed.

Labor leaders announced tonight that at the first of the machinists will walk out at noon tomorrow, twenty-four hours later than the original time set for the beginning of the strike. They added that within a week all work in the Remington shops and in the shops of subcontractors would be at a standstill.

Leaders to Ignore Gompers.  
Just how far the strike might spread is other manufacturing communities of New England the labor leaders were unable to estimate.

J. J. Keppeler, international vice president of the machinists' union, when asked tonight in Washington by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that he and other labor leaders here would pay no attention to any such call.

Neither Samuel Gompers nor the president of the United States can stop this strike now," he said.

Biggest Job Undertaken.  
Mr. Keppeler also said that "this is the biggest job we have ever undertaken in this country." He then continued:

"At this point I want to make one statement most emphatic. I want it known that if there is a big argument in this town the people of Bridgeport have no one to blame but Maj. Penfield, manager of the Remington company. We have tried in every way to bring about a peaceful settlement. We want peace, but it looks as if we cannot have it. As for the statement made by Maj. Penfield that German influence brought about this situation, I want to say this: If any one forced this issue it was Maj. Penfield. We tried to confer with him. Even the United States government recognizes the right of the employer to confer with his employer. Maj. Penfield has denied us that right."

A statement made in Washington. "I understand from the published in-

## THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity: Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly northerly. For Illinois: Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler in the northwestern portion Tuesday.

Sunrise, 4:32; sunset, 7:30. Moonset, 11:19 p. m.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.  
(Last 24 hours.)  
Maximum, 41.00 p. m., 70  
Minimum, 3 a. m., 64

3 a. m., 64; 6 a. m., 66; 9 a. m., 68; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 70; 9 p. m., 68; 11 p. m., 66; 1 a. m., 64; 4 a. m., 62; 7 a. m., 60; 10 a. m., 58; 1 p. m., 56; 4 p. m., 54; 7 p. m., 52; 10 p. m., 50; 11 p. m., 48.

Excess since Jan. 1, 425.  
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Excess since Jan. 1, 1.13 inches.

Wind, N. W., maximum, 12 miles an hour at 1:30 a. m.  
Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 84%; 2 p. m., 79%; 7 p. m., 69%.

Barometer at sea level, 7 a. m., 29.97; 7 p. m., 30.06.

today by Samuel Gompers was mentioned by Timothy Daly of Cincinnati, president of the Polishers and Butchers' union, who are working on rifle barrels.

"I intend to find out from Mr. Gompers what he means when he says that German money must have been used. If he has any such information, we want it. We have a right to it."

The general strike situation was further complicated tonight when it became known that a vigorous attempt was being made to bring about a strike of Hungarians working for the Remington company.

Action of Manufacturers.  
The Bridgeport Manufacturers' association at a meeting today, according to a statement given out by the secretary afterward, determined to stand as a body behind the Remington company in its decision to maintain an open shop.

Gompers Calls Union Conference.  
Washington, D. C., July 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that he had called a conference of officers of the International Association of Machinists to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike at the Remington Arms and Ammunition company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Gompers reiterated the charge that foreign interests had sought to bring about labor troubles in the United States to check the exportation of war supplies to Europe.

## BRITISH DEVICE WARFARE MARVEL

Invention, If Successful, Will  
Make Battleships Immune  
from Submarine Attack.

LONDON, July 19.—British battleships in the near future will be immune from submarine torpedoes if an invention now being given rigid tests measures up to the expectations of navy officials.

Elaborate trials have been made of this device in English waters and in actual service in the Dardanelles. Officials, however, refuse to give an inkling of what this latest naval invention may be, but insist it will be the real surprise in mechanical warfare, exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

The invention is one of 32,000 offered the British admiralty since the war started. Another invention, which the government also keeps secret, is being given rigid tests.

Of the 32,000 suggestions—many from America—received during the first five months of the war, a board undertook to sort the wheels from the chaff, in order to eliminate the "crank" proposals and reduce to twenty-five the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these twenty-five more rigidly and reduced them to the two now being tested.

Scientific Board Bryce Plan.  
The recent appointment of an invention board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first sea lord of the admiralty as its head to assist the British navy, was largely the result of a suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States to the house of lords.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science.

As Lord Bryce Sees It.  
"I have talked with many scientific men and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements which this extraordinary war—a war of science—has developed in the air, the water beneath the earth, and every conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," Lord Bryce said.

"It is the scientific men who first use their brains in thinking out all the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare and then the ordinary agencies of government merely carry out and apply what science has devised. It is the same in war as in peace."

## REPORT RUSSIA ORDERS EVACUATION OF CITY

Gradual Retirement from  
Polish Capital, Plan of  
the Czar's Troops.

## BATTLE AT HEIGHT.

LONDON, July 19.—The mightiest struggle of the war, in which the Austrians and Germans are making their supreme effort, is being waged along the great Russian front, which extends nearly a thousand miles from the Baltic to Bessarabia.

In Russian Poland, the center of the maelstrom, is the territory around Warsaw, and from the north and south the Austro-Germans, under the most successful of the German commanders, Von Hindenburg and Van Mackensen, are advancing with the determination of pressing back or breaking through the Russian lines of defense.

Russian Armies Reinforced.  
According to the latest accounts the Austro-German forces, advancing from Praszka, were within forty miles of Warsaw, while the south Von Mackensen's center at certain points was within ten miles of the Lublin-Chelm railroad.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, has, if unofficial reports are to be relied on, brought up vast numbers of troops to meet the sweep of the Austro-Germans, who, however, have forced the Russian front at several points. No late advice of the progress of the operations have been received.

In Poland alone it is estimated that several million men are engaged in the battle.

Russians Face Gravest Crisis.  
With the Germans whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city, it is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war.

The present colossal coordinate movement was developed with such suddenness and carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish capital and is pointing out the enormous difficulty the Russian armies have labored under from the start by the existence of such a salient.

Russians May Evacuate Poland.  
Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia in the north and Galicia in the south, the Russians have perpetually faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans, and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go and with it the entire line.

The opinion also is expressed by military critics that should the Russians fail to withstand the pressure which is daily being exerted against Warsaw with greater weight they are in a position to withdraw, even to the extent of completely evacuating Poland.

Russian View of Situation.  
As against the pessimistic views of the military experts the Morning Post correspondent at Petrograd today sent the following dispatch:

"Battle has been joined once more between Slav and Teuton. It is not perhaps a decisive fight, but at any rate it is a great battle. It is still in the preliminary stages and as it covers a front extending from the Baltic to Bukovina it is too early yet to attempt any particular understanding of the operations.

"In the nature of things the conflict over the greater part of this vast arena must be mainly mimic warfare, demonstration, or diversion, but to all appearance the enemy is pressing with vigor and determination on the Russian defenses along the entire extent of this vast front, with the single exception of a few miles of the section on the Bzura and Rawa rivers.

"The hardest fighting of the last twenty-four hours has been between the middle Vistula and the Bug rivers, where the Russians held their own, and, though suffering no small losses themselves, inflicted much heavier losses on the attacking enemy.

Struggle on Two Wings.  
"This appears at present to be the main battle front, but there is another, that north of the lower Vistula, roughly from Wyszogrod to the region about Oswiecza. This German line extends about 150 miles approximately the same distance as that of the battle line directed toward Lublin. Those two are the main battle lines of the Teutons. Fighting over the remainder of the 1,000 mile front is subservient to

## GERMANS DRIVE ON

LONDON, July 20, 3:30 a. m.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

LONDON, July 20, 3 a. m.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "News is current here that Emperor William has telegraphed his sister, the Queen of Greece, to the effect that he 'has paralyzed Russia for at least six months to come, and is on the eve of delivering a coup on the western front that will make all Europe tremble.'"

PETROGRAD, July 19, via London, July 20, 5:38 a. m.—German columns have occupied Tukum, thirty-eight miles west of Riga, and Doblen, eighteen miles west of Mitau, according to an official statement issued at the headquarters of the Russian general staff tonight. After capturing these points they advanced southward against Hofzumberge and Benen.

LONDON, July 20, 5 a. m.—The following German official report has been received here:

"The Germans have occupied Tukum and Windau in the province of Courland.

"Between the Vistula and the Bug the battle continues with unabated violence.

"The Austro-Hungarians have forced a crossing of the Wolica river in the neighborhood of Grabovetz and advanced across the Bug to the north of Sokal, the Russians having during the night retreated along the whole front between the Vistula and the Bug.

"The Germans, from July 16 to July 18, captured 16,000 prisoners and twenty-three machine guns."

LONDON, July 20, 3:59 a. m.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Additional factories are undertaking every day to turn out large quantities of munitions and the supply of war material of all kinds is increasing steadily. The nation is prepared to pass through a period of reverses, if necessary, but never has felt more certain of ultimate victory."

operations on these two serious lines of attack.

"There are other possibilities, of course, but this represents matters as they seem to us here today. There is no doubt but that German advance on the Warsaw front is a serious matter, and the Germans have massed on this front numbers sufficient to compel the Russians, while retreating before them to the north of the lower Vistula, also to effect considerable redeployment of their forces on the south or left bank of the Vistula.

Russia Regrouping Forces.  
"While not so definitely stated in the official bulletin, I understand the meaning of this regrouping is that the Russians have retired on prepared lines of great strength behind those they so long defended on the Bzura and Rawa rivers. This is quite in accordance with the general plan and if the Germans now have reached points near the Narva river the time naturally has come for the Russians to be withdrawn also on the other side of the Vistula. In their main object the Germans have failed on the Narva front."

Germans Solve Transport Problem.  
"The problem of transport without railways, it is believed, has been partially solved on the Lublin front by the Germans by placing on the roads an enormous number of motor vehicles working from Lemberg as a base. However managed, the Germans certainly contrived to deliver on Saturday a desperate attack, which the Russians repulsed. The main objective was Wilkowsk and the left bank of the Wiepra generally, where picked German forces now have taken the place of the defeated Austrians.

"There is a general sense of relief in Russia over the fact that a great battle at length has been joined, and all the seriousness of the last twelve months inspire confidence in the final issue."



## MILK AND WATER STATESMAN: T. R. TERM FOR BRYAN

Colonel Scores Former Cabinet Member for Peace at Any Price Policy.

New York, July 19.—(Special.)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in an article in the August Metropolitan, out on Friday next, calls William Jennings Bryan a "milk and water statesman" because of the former secretary of state's peace-at-any-price policy. In the course of a discussion on "Peace at Any Price and Preparedness Against War" the colonel has this to say concerning Mr. Bryan's resignation from the cabinet and his policy:

"Mr. Bryan resigned the foremost position in the American cabinet and immediately addressed a large meeting of Germans, where he was very properly received with uproarious applause as a faithful servant of the present German government—as a man who, however amiable his intentions, had in an actual fact stood against the honor and interest of America."

Would Bar Address. "Now, if Mr. Bryan were a German, the German government would not for one moment permit him to make the kind of address against Germany that the Germans applauded him for making against his own country and ours. The success of the German policy of blood and iron depends largely upon their possible rivals and opponents adopting a policy of milk and water."

"The blood and iron statesman in one nation finds in the milk and water statesman of another nation the man pre-eminently through the ages to be his ally and his tool."

The colonel also hints that it is possible for America to become a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among nations if the peace-at-any-price persons prevail and yield to the terrorism spread by Germany.

Col. Roosevelt devotes much space to explaining his belief that the Germans are waging a campaign to inspire terror among other nations and such respect as will make many persons, including the peace-at-any-price enthusiasts, argue for submitting to Germany's program.

He says that he admires German efficiency and German industry, but he denounces the dominating attitude displayed by Germany in this war. He asserts that the sinking of the Lusitania, and of other ships, and the similar acts on Germany's part were intended as terrorism.

"Frightens Noisy Section. "The object-terrorization—has not been achieved in regard to the fighting men of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, and Serbia," he continues. "But it has had a distinctive effect in cowing timid persons everywhere. I do not believe it would have any effect in cowing the bulk of our people if our people could be waked up to what has happened. But I have no question that it has had a great effect in cowing that noisy section of our people which has talked loudest about peace at any price."

Recently in certain circles some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier, a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled: 'I didn't raise my boy to be a pacifist.' The two would stand on precisely the same moral level."

Addresses 2,000 Followers. Portland, Ore., July 19.—(Special.)—"What I shall have to say in the future will not be for sageheads or mollycoddlers," emphatically declared ex-President Theodore Roosevelt here today during a brief stay of twenty minutes, as he addressed 2,000 enthusiastic followers who quit work in the middle of the afternoon to greet him at the depot.

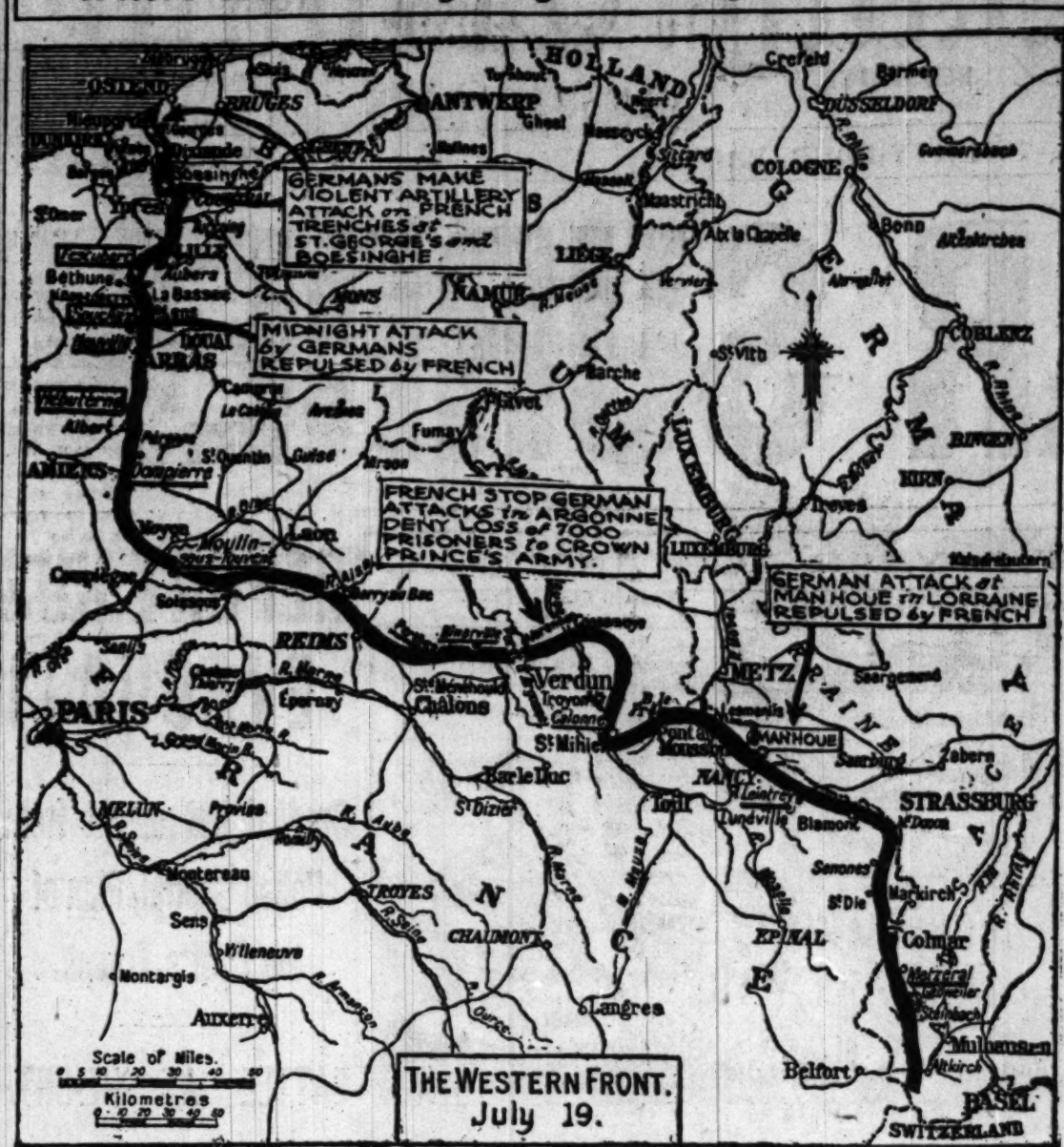
"It will be up to the Republican party whether the Progressive party is to maintain a separate existence," he continued. "For two hours last night at Seattle five Progressives, headed by J. H. C. Kellogg, argued for an out and out Progressive party with reference to the Republican party. It is said that Col. Roosevelt refused to commit himself to such a policy. He stated his reasons substantially as follows:

"As matters stand now it would take about twelve years to make definite headway with the Progressive party, and in my part of the country the Progressives cannot be held together that long if there should be the opportunity to carry forward the principles of the party through another channel."

EXTRA GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS LAUTENSCHLAGER. Edward Finkelstedt Opens Fire on Enemy by Establishing Delicatessen Near Former Partner. "A German Submarine at Work in America."

This sign in the window of Edward Lautenschlager's delicatessen at 319 South La Salle street yesterday attracted hundreds of people. A smaller sign conveyed the information that Mr. Lautenschlager was accused by the establishment of another delicatessen and luncheon in the Webster building, a few doors farther south. This new shop, he stated, was a "monstrous submarine," operated by his former partner, who was honor bound not to open a rival delicatessen "within a reasonable radius" of the original place. The new store is owned by the Malson Richard company, of which Edward Finkelstedt, who was Lautenschlager's partner until two years ago, is a member. Will Lautenschlager's food ship be "submarine"?

## Where Heaviest Fighting Is Going On in West.



## France Shorn of Men to Work by Great War; Women and Boys Forced to Toil in the Fields

BY INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVIN

(Copyright, 1918, by The New York Tribune.) PARIS, June 28.—Yesterday in London was a day given up to passport and packing. My clothes went through a process of elimination, a thing they had no time for in New York, for I had decided to go on Friday night and sail on Saturday. My little glimpse of France in England at the consular check-up, as France always does. I love the bonhomie, the humanness, the unselfish quality of officials, and the politeness of the men and women of a set of manners that is "hand-me-down" and unadulterated.

My official at the consulate discovered that we both belonged to the same profession, and that fact captured his fancy. I told him of my impression of blundering and unmanageable in England. He more than agreed. "They talk, they bluster, they boast—but they can't hold thirty kilometers (18.6 miles) on the line. The French and Germans are holding successfully over 300 each! The individual English soldier is brave enough—nobody more so—but they have no management, no mind to guide them. Their officers are mainly and courageous, but they are" (he used a French term which corresponds to "stuffed shirts").

I must say his descriptions seemed to me apt, as I looked them over this morning at Victoria station. Distinguished and handsome men, they were—these English officers—but they were not the faces of efficiency. In reference to some of them I heard it whispered: "There go the officers of the general staff. They spend their time traveling back and forth from France to England. Much of the hard work they see! Ornaments they are."

Boulogne was turbulent: Red Cross trains, dispatch officers, motor ambulances, coming and going of all sorts. I tried the thrub of it and I felt my blood mounting with excitement—until I saw two broken bodies on stretchers. I realized I was letting myself get in the grip of a spirit whose present manifestation I detest—a spirit begotten by the joy of doing active and colorful things in crowds. An admirable spirit really turned to a stonable use. A spirit made use of to the point of exploitation by the military mind; for the impoverished millions whose lives are lived in grayness and monotonous want, who are cheated of most of life's color, are likely to accept with eagerness the one opportunity for adventure and comradeship presented in their dreary lives.

Multiply their opportunities for joyfulness, brotherhood, and constructive action and you minimize their response to an appeal to action that is destructive and blood.

After luncheon we were off—not how-

ever, before we had obtained all sorts of information from all sorts of generals in the town. We had been warned of sentries and their pleasant little habit of shooting at those who passed them. In England, for example, a raw recruit was put on guard. A boy, a fellow townsman of his, passed him on a bicycle, presumably not having heard the order to halt. The sentry fired and the ball passed through the lad's shoulder, bringing him to the ground. The sentry, his nerves shaken, rushed up to the prostrate boy and bayoneted him to death. This, if you please, is a quiet countryside, far away from the screaming whirl and madness of the battle line.

Do you wonder that there are atrocities—and that they are not confined to one side? They are the inevitable accompaniment of terror. Men whose nerves are stretched and strained in fear are not responsible for their conduct toward those who have inspired that fear; they are mad beasts.

Our notions about sentries made us considerably nervous. Imagine, then, our surprise at the first barrier. A charming little soldier came forward with a gun held timidly in front of him and a hesitant, apologetic expression in his gentle eyes. He appealed to me as a little child appeals to me or a kitten or a bounding, helpless baby horse.

He smiled and murmured something, and called his superior officer, who examined our papers with the dignity that is not officious, with courtesy, dispatch and kindly interest. It was the same all through that afternoon in sunny France. I suppose we were challenged between twenty and thirty times, but always the process was quiet, quick, and courteous. Bless France and the people!

We scurried along the flat French road, going as fast as sixty miles an hour at times, for the road was deserted—that is, it was barren of its ordinary human traffic. War had stripped the countryside. In the beginning we passed a steady stream of motor cars, containing officers; motor trucks of one sort and another, containing supplies and ammunition, bound for the front, but later these thinned out.

The railroad line from Boulogne to Paris goes within six miles, I believe, of the front line, but the road lies twenty or thirty miles behind. We passed through towns that were as if they were military huts—one the town where were stored the horses and supplies; another which contained the hospital for the Indian soldiers; another where a regiment was waiting in reserve. Everywhere were British Tommies, fraternizing cheerily with the French.

As we got further away from the base of operations the soldiers in the towns became fewer and fewer, and then we saw that the towns were desolate. The houses (those unfriendly French houses that look like barricades, with their uncompromisingly straight lines) were empty.

Millersville, Ga., July 19.—The condition of Leo M. Frank remained critical tonight. Dr. G. D. Compton, the prison physician, announced that he was hopeful of Frank's recovery, though blood poisoning from infection was a danger to be feared.

Frank was attacked Saturday night by William Green, a fellow convict at the state prison farm near here. Green, questioned further by prison officials today, said he believed he had been "called from on high" to kill Frank. He indicated no remorse as he had done immediately after the attack.

Legislative Inquiry Denied. Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—Three resolutions pending for a legislative investigation of the assault on Leo M. Frank were introduced today in the house of representatives, but tabled by the penitentiary committee.

ing stone walls rising from the street were shattered and still. The women straggled through the lifeless streets, old, tired, weary, waiting.

As the car passed young girls peered from behind the blinds, craving, I suppose, some manifestation of the life that was no more. I could not help thinking that if we had been invading German army we should have had very little difficulty in persuading these eager young women to friendliness and perhaps to love. They were in the heyday of pulsating life, and their own men were gone, never, perhaps, to come again.

I know what I should have done, as a young girl, cheated of throbbing life, left behind to a dreary dreary existence in a deserted town. To some extent at least such a situation accounts for the number of Belgian-German babies.

"Another ugly concomitant of war," you say. Well, if you don't like it, blame war, and not young womanhood deprived of its outlet for natural love. The German soldiers by the system which makes cannon fodder of the nation's youth.

In connection with the violation of Belgian women by the Germans, a young English officer writes from the front: "It is all rot, this molestation of Belgian women by Germans. It's a case of abandoned women gladly giving themselves to the invading army and making capital out of it afterward. They are sure of being cared for, so it's quite worth while."

"Poor things! What else is there for them to do but starve! On we went past the fields, where there are only women and young boys at work. Presently we had a terrific blowout, and while we waited for it to be mended we chatted with an old peasant, who told us of the desolation of his countryside.

"I'll no use y' reate plus que les femmes." ["Only the women are left."]

At Beauvais, where we stopped to purchase driver from the army, we found the liveliness of the garrison town. Everything seemed to be stirring. A speck of an aeroplane far overhead brought crowds out of the narrow, twisted streets into the square. Apparently they were more certain that it was not hostile.

We lost our way in the labyrinth streets of Versailles at nightfall and stumbled over the long bridges of the Seine into a darkened and heavy hearted city. I cannot begin to describe to you the sadness of Paris. Because it has so much capacity for joy, the city has equal capacity for gloom. And the war has filled that bright dream city full of shadow.

The dreariness of a country at war as much as anything is why I hate this business of fighting. The hotel is very still. Perhaps there are no people here; perhaps there are just sad people here.

We leave for Rome in half an hour by train.

## KITCHENER ARMY OF 2,000,000 MEN ON WAY TO FRONT

Within Couple of Weeks 750,000 More British Troops Will Be Quartered in France.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, July 19.—The great British advance will begin about the first of August and England will then make its great throw in the war, was the confident declaration of a member of Kitchener's staff, although he is only a private. A year ago he was a newspaper correspondent, as well known in New York as in London, although now he is merely a man in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers. "We are now off to the front," he went on. "We are almost the first of the new force. Kitchener's great army of 2,000,000 men is at last on the way. Within a couple of weeks after that there will be 750,000 more British troops in France."

Anxious to Get to Front. "I and many like me, want to get to the front, and get in the midst of the fighting as soon as we can. We don't want to wear the stars of an officer and train recruits in some hole fifty miles outside the world. We go for France."

This is the greatest move. We are in London now for two or three days' farewell leave. Then away we go, and if the Germans are about to try to make the great smash for Calais, we shall be there in time."

Kitchener soldier was telling the real truth. For two weeks, although no word has been allowed by the censor to be sent abroad, mighty preparations have been going on throughout England to get the main body of Kitchener's army out of England by July 20.

French War Report. PARIS, via London, July 19.—Another air raid marked the day's operations between the French and the Germans. One of the Kaiser's airships, according to the official war report issued tonight, during a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Soissons, was met by a daring French pilot, who, by perfect flying, secured an advantageous position and from his machine gun rained a hail of steel onto the German, who crashed to the earth within his own lines.

French artillery then completed the destruction of the machine. Big Battle at Soissons. The official French war statement covering other operations of the day follows:

"In Artois there was a violent cannonade near Souchez, but no infantry attack. Sixty shells were thrown into Arras. "In the Argonne fighting with bombs and petards took place. "On the heights of the Meuse the Germans this afternoon delivered two strong attacks against our positions on the ridge south of Sonvaux, which were completely repulsed. The enemy then bombarded our trenches and with weak effect delivered a series of minor attacks which were repulsed. The German losses were considerable."

TEUTONIC ALLIES DEMAND ROUMANIA PASS ARMS? Note Covering Shipments to Turkey Said to Be Practically an Ultimatum on Balkan State.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.) PARIS, July 19.—A persistent rumor is current here tonight that Germany and Austria have united in sending a note to Roumania demanding free passage through Roumania for munitions to Turkey. The note is said to be practically an ultimatum.

BRITAIN DETAINS AMERICANS Naturalized Wisconsin Citizen and Wife, Visiting in England, Refused Passports for Return.

Bellows, Wis., July 19.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett of Black Earth, Wis., parents of the wife of Mayor H. W. Adams, have been refused passports by the British government to return to America from a visit, friends here learned today. Mr. Bennett has lived in Black Earth for forty years and long ago took out naturalization papers. The matter has been referred to the department of state at Washington.

British Takes American Cotton. LONDON, July 19.—The British government since March 11 has paid \$8,500,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of which have been purchased in pursuance of the arrangements with American cotton shippers.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 17, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.50 cents per pound.—Advertisement

## U.S. SCHOOL HEAD INSULTED FLAG?

Ouster Urged by Delegate to Sons of Revolution Meeting in West.

WILSON ASKED TO ACT.

Portland, Ore., July 19.—A resolution that President Wilson be asked to dismiss P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, because of sentimentality derogatory to the United States flag he was reported to have expressed in a speech two years ago in Boston, caused a commotion here today at the first session of the twenty-sixth annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The resolution, which was introduced by Christopher W. Horr of Seattle, was greeted with hisses, but was finally referred to the resolutions committee without debate.

In his Boston speech Commissioner Claxton said, according to an excerpt read in the convention: "After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as under another."

EUROPE FACES BANKRUPTCY. LORD LOREBURN DECLARES. Peers of Britain Call on Government to Curb Extravagance—Debt of \$8,465,000,000 Prospects.

LONDON, July 9.—[Correspondence.]—While the government was proclaiming the necessity for economy in every sphere of life, it was being charged in the house of lords on Tuesday with extravagance, and a strong call for economy was made by several peers.

The debate started with a resolution moved by Viscount Midleton, "that in view of the necessary expenditure on the war, it is, in the opinion of this house, incumbent on his majesty's government to take immediate steps to reduce the civil expenditure of the country."

He proceeded to say that the position which the government had met at the end of March next, on the assumption that the war would be over, would be a total debt of \$8,465,000,000.

Lord Loreburn declared that the situation amounted to this—that if wisdom did not come to the councils of Europe, there was a prospect of European bankruptcy in a comparatively short time.

Lord Lansdowne, for the government, agreed that the financial position of the country required the greatest attention of parliament, if "we are to place ourselves in a sound and satisfactory financial position."

Lord St. Aldwyn, one of the foremost English economists, said he thought it was not too much to say that the financial situation was very grave. There would be on March 21 next a deficit, as matters stood, on the payment of interest on the war debt of \$70,000,000.

The motion was agreed to after substituting the word "efficient" for "immediate."

CALLS AUTO 'FLIVVER' DEAD Beacon, N. Y., Man Who So Labeled Machine Shot by Its Owner—Suicome to Wound.

Beacon, N. Y., July 19.—(Special.)—Because Charles Shuster of Bannerman called an automobile belonging to Charles Kowach, also of the place, a "flivver" he was shot through the abdomen by the latter last night and died later.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

During July and August the Store Will Close Saturday at 1 o'clock



## Greatly Price Reduced—Very Extensive Collection of New Parasols

Into the July Clearing Sale goes almost our entire stock of colored and fancy parasols (except green and black-and-white taffetas).

This stock has been divided into three great price-lowered assortments:

Lot 1—\$1.95 Lot 2—\$3.75 Lot 3—\$4.50

Each assortment consists of almost as many different styles and colors as there are parasols. There are coaching parasols, "Little Corporal" parasols, "La Belle" parasols in a number of variations.

In fact, almost all the clever new shapes, fancy handles—and the pricing denotes reductions of a most important nature.

All parasols used for display purposes reduced in price about one-third.

First Floor, North Room.

## A+B

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET

Rogers Peet Distinguished Clothes at popular prices—Hundreds of suits marked down, and savings of anywhere from \$7 to \$10 a suit on the majority.

## ANDERSON & BROTHERS

Washington and Wabash NEW GARLAND BUILDING (Formerly 104 W. Madison St.)

## BRIGHT WOMEN

want a bright paper. Better no breakfast than no Tribune.

A live proposition for the live wire young fellows, short and to the point.

Young men's suits in fancy and blue weaves; selling fast; \$30, \$17 \$27.50, \$25, \$22.50, \$20 suits, \$17

For men who know values.

Here are our finest light and medium weight suits; the best clothes ever made; they're worth former prices, \$45, \$40, \$35. You take your choice at \$28.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx men's suits in a clearance

At \$15, blue serge suits that have been \$20, \$15 \$22.50, \$25; now \$15

At \$22.75, fine silk lined suits, in imported fabrics; \$30 to \$35 values \$22.75

Suits in a great variety at \$18

Choice patterns; silk lined; best values ever shown. \$25, \$30, \$35 suits; selling at \$18

Maurice L Rothschild Southwest corner Jackson and State

## PRESIDENT LANSING ON A FIFTEEN

Tentative Draft Berlin to Cabinet

## STAND FOR

BY ARTHUR SE

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, his vacation today, following steps in the rights on the high seas. He will send to the German government immunity for American warships. The secretary will protect its citizens exercise of private international law on peaceful commerce. Shortly thereafter to London a note United States can the disruption of operations which neutral European American sovereign ships, and cause an other interference of legitimate Wilson and L. So far reaching this morning the secretary of State officials discussed for nearly two hours. The secretary was armed with a tent answer to Germany's and an armful of upon the submarine. The president was ference with the to answer he had from the New Hampshire. The president and state found themselves complete accord in policy which should further with the protection submarine warfare. Each had drafted the same declaration the United States.

Up to Cabinet. The entire question the president and his in the light of that dent and Mr. Lansing the note into the final communication will be sent on Friday for less unforeseen circumstances will be dispatched to Monday.

The note will not of an ultimatum in that it will be courteous give Germany no just will be shorter than to Berlin and possibly brief.

Will Call Berlin. Although not a communication will contain administration that evasive of the Am that the German is unsatisfactory. It that discussion of the United States definitely and sub Berlin for a category question:

Does or does not Germany promise those principles which will guarantee harm to America merchant ships neutral nationalities. The intention of it is to demand loss of American life and to restore the United States methods of warfare and to violate its principles.

Time for Action. One of the most discussed at the moment is whether communication Germany refuses American rights it the United States area of protection. The president said that the time has come when action shall be taken killing of more American ships. The administration of that action not. The administration American people stand pat on ever Germany, but at the country out of the principal cause has up the president should become necessary of diplomatic relations. Whether such a would depend upon the administration many should persist following such a to be inevitable.

Realize Situation. The president announced their conviction resulting from Berlin and Washington. They thought the two nations upon the manner is war is conducted should be any Americans abroad in merchant vessel administration officials how the United States could continue on. Although this is president and the fact, it is known to been observed recently.



OTT & Co.  
Saturday at 10 o'clock



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Lot 3—  
\$4.50

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## PRESIDENT AND LANSLING AGREE ON A FIRM NOTE

Tentative Draft of Reply to  
Berlin to Go Before  
Cabinet Today.

### STAND FOR U. S. RIGHTS

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., July 19.—(Special.)  
President Wilson, who returned from  
his vacation today, intends to take the  
following steps in defense of American  
rights on the high seas:

He will send to Berlin a note re-  
jecting the German conditions of  
immunity for Americans in the sub-  
marine war zone and declaring the  
intention of the United States to  
protect its citizens in the legitimate  
exercise of privileges guaranteed by  
international law covering warfare on  
peaceful commerce.

Shortly thereafter he will dispatch  
to London a note asserting that the  
United States cannot longer tolerate  
the disruption of its commerce, by  
operations which illegally blockade  
neutral European ports, invade  
American sovereignty over American  
ships, and cause unlawful detentions  
and other interference with the ship-  
ment of legitimate cargoes.

Wilson and Lansing Confer.  
After reaching the White House  
this morning the president sent for Sec-  
retary of State Lansing, and the two  
officials discussed the foreign situation  
for nearly two hours.

The secretary went to the White House  
armed with a tentative draft of the an-  
swer to Germany which he has framed  
and an armful of documents bearing  
upon the submarine controversy.

The president was prepared for the con-  
ference with the tentative draft of an  
answer he had framed in the seclusion  
of the New Hampshire hills.

The president and his new secretary of  
state found themselves in practically  
complete accord in their views of the  
policy which should be adopted in deal-  
ing further with Germany on the ques-  
tion of the protection of Americans from  
submarine warfare. The proposed note  
had drafted embodied substantially  
the same declarations of the attitude of  
the United States.

Up to Cabinet Today.  
The entire question will be debated by  
the president and his cabinet tomorrow.  
In the light of that discussion the great  
draft and Mr. Lansing will proceed to put  
the note into its final shape. The com-  
munication will be submitted to the cab-  
inet on Friday for final approval, and, un-  
less unforeseen circumstances delay, it  
will be dispatched to Berlin before next  
Monday.

The note will not partake of the nature  
of an ultimatum in any sense of that term.  
It will be courteous and friendly and will  
give Germany no just cause of offense. It  
will be shorter than any yet dispatched  
to Berlin and possibly it may be extreme-  
ly brief.

Will Call Reply Evasive.  
Although not an ultimatum, the com-  
munication will convey the opinion of the  
administration that the German reply is  
evasive of the American demands and  
that the German counter proposals are  
unsatisfactory. It will inform Germany  
that discussion of assurances asked by  
the United States cannot continue until  
Berlin for a categorical answer to this  
question.

Does or does not the German gov-  
ernment promise to put into practice  
those principles of international law  
which will guarantee immunity from  
harm to Americans aboard peaceful  
merchant ships of enemy as well as  
neutral nationality.

The intention of the president is to re-  
iterate his demand for reparation for the  
loss of American lives on the Lusitania  
to restate briefly his declaration that  
the United States does not acquiesce in  
methods of warfare which injure its citi-  
zens and violate legal and humanitarian  
principles.

Time for Action at Hand.  
One of the most important questions to  
be discussed at the cabinet meeting to-  
morrow is whether to include in the com-  
munication a virtual notification that if  
Germany refuses to assure respect for  
American rights it will adopt other mea-  
sures of protection for its citizens.

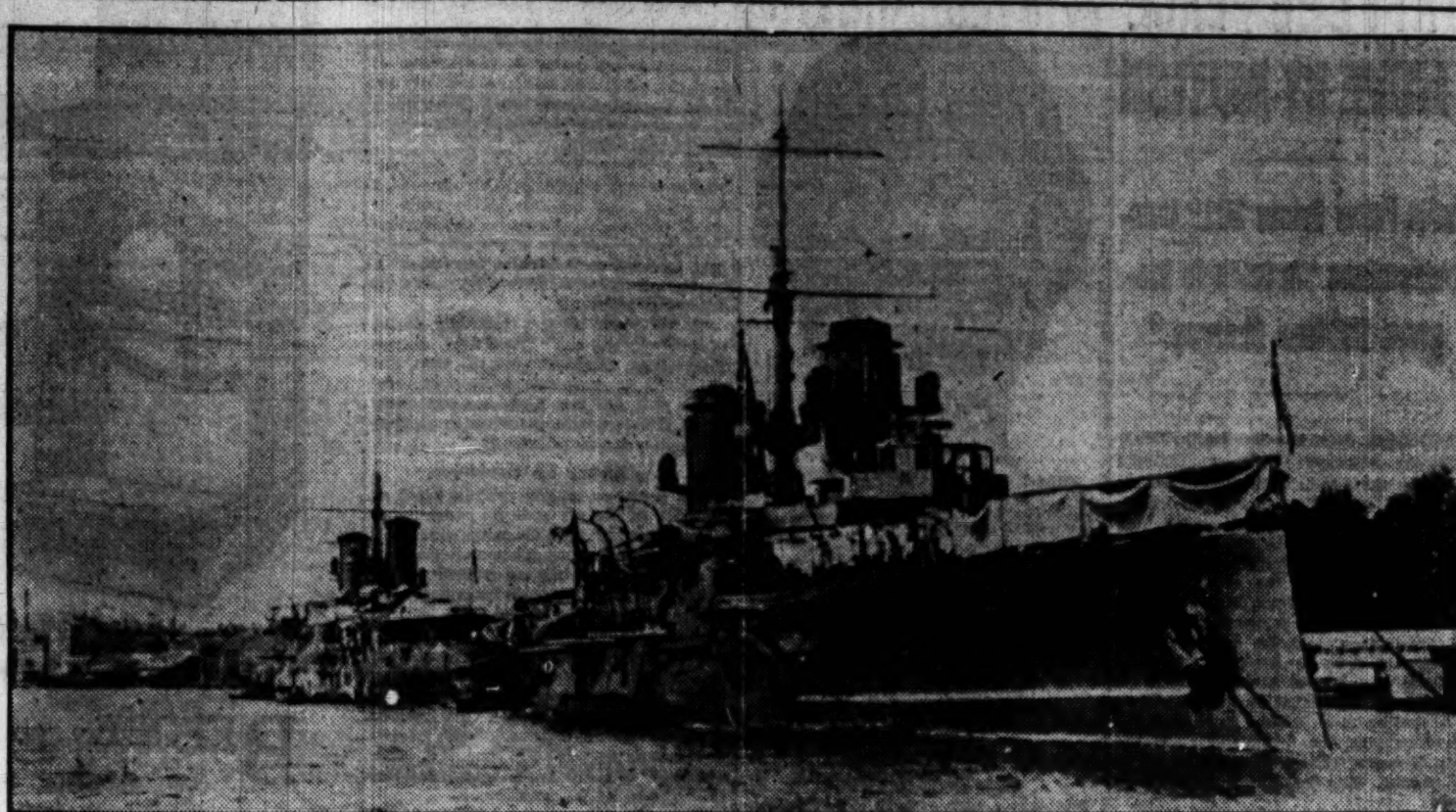
The president and his advisers realize  
that the time has come to decide what  
action shall be taken in the event of the  
killing of more Americans under unjusti-  
fiable circumstances, whether a notifica-  
tion of that action be given in the note or  
not. The administration believes the  
American people want the president to  
stand pat on everything he has said to  
Germany, but at the same time to keep  
the country out of war.

The principal suggestion of action to  
back up the president's demands, if it  
should become necessary, is the severance  
of diplomatic relations with Germany.  
Whether such a step would lead to war  
would depend upon Germany, in the opin-  
ion of administration officials. If Ger-  
many should persist in killing Americans  
following such a step war would appear  
to be inevitable.

Realize Situation Is Grave.  
The president and his advisers do not  
minimize their conviction that the situa-  
tion resulting from the divergent views  
of Berlin and Washington is grave.  
They say frankly that the future rela-  
tions of the two nations depends entirely  
upon the manner in which the submarine  
war is conducted henceforth. If there  
should be any repetition of the killing of  
Americans aboard an unarmed unresist-  
ing merchant vessel of any nationality ad-  
ministration officials say they cannot see  
how the United States and Germany  
could continue on friendly terms.

Although this is the general view of the  
president and the members of his cab-  
inet, it is known that some of them have  
been obsessed recently by disturbing con-

## Italian Battleship Sunk by Austrian Submarine.



Giuseppe Garibaldi—7,400 tons. Guns—One 10 inch, two 8 inch, fourteen 6 inch.

### ITALIANS LOSE WARSHIP TO FOE

Austrian Submarine Torpe-  
does Giuseppe Garibaldi  
in Adriatic Sea.

BERLIN, by Wireless to Bayville, July  
19.—The following official communication  
was received here today from Vienna,  
under date of July 18:

"An Austrian submarine this morning  
torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa,  
the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi.  
The cruiser disappeared within fifteen  
minutes."

The Garibaldi was an armored cruiser  
of 7,234 tons displacement. It was 344  
feet long and was laid down in 1898. It  
complement was 500 men. It was armed  
with one 10 inch, two 8 inch, fourteen 6  
inch, and ten 3 inch guns.

Ragusa is a fortified seaport of Aus-  
tria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, on a penin-  
sula of the Adriatic sea, thirty-eight miles  
northwest of Cattaro.

Rome Admits Warship's Loss.  
ROME, via London, July 19.—An Italian  
cruiser squadron, comprising the Varese,  
Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi,  
and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded on an  
early hour Sunday morning to Cattaro,  
an Austrian seaport, in Dalmatia, and  
opened fire.

During the course of the operations the  
Italian commander discovered that a  
number of Austrian submarines had taken  
refuge in the harbor. These, although not  
of modern type, would have been able ef-  
fectively to face the somewhat slow Italian  
squadron. Hence the Italian cruisers  
retired.

As the cruisers were withdrawing, Aus-  
trian submarines were sent out to attack  
them. The Giuseppe Garibaldi was able  
to avoid the first attack, but a few min-  
utes later was struck by a torpedo and  
sank. The crew jumped into the sea and  
a majority of them were saved.

Italians Drive Foe Back.  
GENEVA, July 19.—Italian troops on  
the Isonzo front have driven the Aus-  
trians back in the sector of Gorizia and ad-  
vanced 1,500 yards in the direction of  
Torovna, it is stated in a dispatch from  
Belgrade.

Cheer Invasion of Italy.  
BUDAPEST, July 19.—The invasion of  
Italy is greeted here with great en-  
thusiasm and the Budapest and Vienna  
papers look upon it as most encourag-  
ing. The invaders comprised the Aus-  
trian, Hungarian, Karinhian, Polish  
and Croatian troops and the territory they  
occupy is eleven square kilometers in  
size. The territory belonged to the old  
Venetian republic.

Austrian Fortress Damaged.  
LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Mail's  
correspondent at Rome telegraphs that  
Fort Hermann, the chief of the Mal-  
borghetto defenses, is now replying only  
sporadically to the fire of the Italians.  
Two thousand prisoners, including  
thirty-six officers, and six machine guns,  
1,500 rifles and a large quantity of mun-  
itions have been captured in this region.

TELLS OF SUBMARINE CHASE  
American, Back from Europe, Re-  
lates How Vessel He Was On  
Escaped Germans.

New York, July 19.—George Newport of  
Miami, Fla., a diamond prospector, who  
arrived here today on the steamship Tus-  
cumbia from Glasgow, reported that the  
Belgian steamship Elizabethville, on  
which he was a passenger from Dakar,  
Africa, to Hull, had a narrow escape from  
a German submarine on July 1 while off  
Yarmouth, England.

The submarine came up astern of the  
Elizabethville, Mr. Newport said, and  
gave chase for about half an hour, fol-  
lowing the zigzag course of the steamship,  
but not getting close enough to launch a tor-  
pedo.

HEINRI BERNSTEIN MARRIES.  
French Dramatist Quits Battle Line  
for Time to Wed Miss Antoinette Martin.

LONDON, July 19.—The Evening News  
Paris correspondent says Henri Bern-  
stein, the French dramatist now at the  
front as a runner, has been married while  
on service to Miss Antoinette Martin,  
Bernstein came from the village in Fland-  
ers, where his battery was quartered, to  
a town behind the firing line, where the  
ceremony took place, with four officers  
as witnesses.

HELD UP BY AUTO ROBBERS.  
William Bennett Lost \$13 When  
Five Men Attack Him Near  
Home.

William Bennett, 7540 Normal avenue,  
reported to the Gresham police yesterday  
that he had been robbed of \$13.50 by five  
automobile robbers Sunday night while  
near his home.

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ROME, via London, July 19.—An Italian  
cruiser squadron, comprising the Varese,  
Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi,  
and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded on an  
early hour Sunday morning to Cattaro,  
an Austrian seaport, in Dalmatia, and  
opened fire.

During the course of the operations the  
Italian commander discovered that a  
number of Austrian submarines had taken  
refuge in the harbor. These, although not  
of modern type, would have been able ef-  
fectively to face the somewhat slow Italian  
squadron. Hence the Italian cruisers  
retired.

As the cruisers were withdrawing, Aus-  
trian submarines were sent out to attack  
them. The Giuseppe Garibaldi was able  
to avoid the first attack, but a few min-  
utes later was struck by a torpedo and  
sank. The crew jumped into the sea and  
a majority of them were saved.

Italians Drive Foe Back.  
GENEVA, July 19.—Italian troops on  
the Isonzo front have driven the Aus-  
trians back in the sector of Gorizia and ad-  
vanced 1,500 yards in the direction of  
Torovna, it is stated in a dispatch from  
Belgrade.

Cheer Invasion of Italy.  
BUDAPEST, July 19.—The invasion of  
Italy is greeted here with great en-  
thusiasm and the Budapest and Vienna  
papers look upon it as most encourag-  
ing. The invaders comprised the Aus-  
trian, Hungarian, Karinhian, Polish  
and Croatian troops and the territory they  
occupy is eleven square kilometers in  
size. The territory belonged to the old  
Venetian republic.

Austrian Fortress Damaged.  
LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Mail's  
correspondent at Rome telegraphs that  
Fort Hermann, the chief of the Mal-  
borghetto defenses, is now replying only  
sporadically to the fire of the Italians.  
Two thousand prisoners, including  
thirty-six officers, and six machine guns,  
1,500 rifles and a large quantity of mun-  
itions have been captured in this region.

TELLS OF SUBMARINE CHASE  
American, Back from Europe, Re-  
lates How Vessel He Was On  
Escaped Germans.

New York, July 19.—George Newport of  
Miami, Fla., a diamond prospector, who  
arrived here today on the steamship Tus-  
cumbia from Glasgow, reported that the  
Belgian steamship Elizabethville, on  
which he was a passenger from Dakar,  
Africa, to Hull, had a narrow escape from  
a German submarine on July 1 while off  
Yarmouth, England.

The submarine came up astern of the  
Elizabethville, Mr. Newport said, and  
gave chase for about half an hour, fol-  
lowing the zigzag course of the steamship,  
but not getting close enough to launch a tor-  
pedo.

HEINRI BERNSTEIN MARRIES.  
French Dramatist Quits Battle Line  
for Time to Wed Miss Antoinette Martin.

LONDON, July 19.—The Evening News  
Paris correspondent says Henri Bern-  
stein, the French dramatist now at the  
front as a runner, has been married while  
on service to Miss Antoinette Martin,  
Bernstein came from the village in Fland-  
ers, where his battery was quartered, to  
a town behind the firing line, where the  
ceremony took place, with four officers  
as witnesses.

HELD UP BY AUTO ROBBERS.  
William Bennett Lost \$13 When  
Five Men Attack Him Near  
Home.

William Bennett, 7540 Normal avenue,  
reported to the Gresham police yesterday  
that he had been robbed of \$13.50 by five  
automobile robbers Sunday night while  
near his home.

STOMACH  
HEART, LIVER AND KIDNEY "TROUBLES"  
CAUSED BY DRINK OR DRUG POISONS  
OVERCOME BY "KEAL WAY"

SYSTEMIC POISONING is a serious,  
diseased condition which always  
results from excessive, frequent  
indulgence, by persons who are most  
"susceptible" to these poisons.  
The treatment acts as an  
antidote for Drink or Drug poisons  
and removes the CAUSE of the  
diseased condition by "driving" them  
out of the system. It "builds up"  
the system and restores NORMAL  
mental and physical condition.  
For full information, in strict con-  
fidence, call or address the head  
Institute, No. 311-T East 49th Street,  
Chicago (Oakland 439), or Springfield,  
60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities.

### COAL PEACE NEAR IN WALES FIELD?

Conditions Indicate Early  
Agreement in Wage  
Dispute.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—David Lloyd-  
George, minister of munitions, went to  
Cardiff this afternoon, to meet the  
miners and the employers in an endeavor  
to make peace between them and assure  
an early settlement of the strike which is  
daily becoming more menacing to the wel-  
fare of the country.

He was accompanied by Walter Runcel-  
man, president of the board of trade, and  
Arthur Henderson, a labor member and  
the new secretary for education in the co-  
alition cabinet.

A conference of interested parties im-  
mediately was called, but nothing respect-  
ing the nature of the discussion was di-  
vulged.

There seems to be a feeling at Cardiff, as  
a result of the conference, that the strike  
situation is much improved and that an  
early settlement is possible.

U. S. STARTS INVESTIGATION  
OF ALLEGED GERMAN PLOT.

Action Follows Request by Britain,  
Which Accuses Americans Who  
Sympathize with Its Enemies.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—At the in-  
stance of the British government, the  
state department has called on the de-  
partment of justice to investigate the ac-  
tivities of certain German sympathizers  
in the United States who are alleged to  
have been employing unlawful means to  
strike at Great Britain and its allies.

Until inquiry has developed whether  
there is sufficient evidence to warrant  
prosecutions no names will be made pub-  
lic. Officials of the departments as well  
as those of the British embassy are re-  
sistent about discussing the matter.

It is known, however, that informa-  
tion has reached the embassy concerning  
all kinds of plots, ranging from schemes  
to wreck bridges over which railroad  
trains were carrying volunteers of the  
British army, to the incitement of strikes  
at American industrial plants making war  
supplies for the allies.

One case, in which the British govern-  
ment informed the state department it  
had evidence, involved a wealthy German  
resident of Detroit, Mich., who was al-  
leged to have supplied money to certain  
persons in Windsor, Ont., to finance an  
attempt to dynamite a Canadian armory  
and a factory making clothing for the  
British army.

TROUBLES OF LABOR WORLD.  
NEW YORK.—Clothing manufacturers and  
representatives of the union failed to come  
to an agreement tonight at two conference  
to prevent a general strike in the trade,  
and union representatives were still ready to call  
out 100,000 workers if no terms are made  
tomorrow.

BATONNE, N. J.—The strike of 100 still clear-  
ers at the plant of the Standard Oil company,  
the largest in the east, which was expected  
last Thursday when the company officials  
refused to increase the wages of the men 15  
per cent a week, today spread to the barrel  
factory and 900 workmen quit. Their action  
caused unrest among the 4,000 employees,  
and many of the men said tonight they expected  
to see the entire plant closed down tomorrow.

British Steamship Blown Up.  
LONDON, July 19.—The steamship Teitras  
has been blown up in the Suez canal, en-  
route by a mine, according to a dispatch re-  
ceived tonight. It was bound from Liverpool  
for Yokohama, belonged to A. Holt & Co., and  
was of 4,825 tons.

President Will Discuss Peace in Eu-  
rope with Her at the White  
House Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—President  
Wilson will discuss with Miss Jane Ad-  
dams of Chicago on Wednesday the out-  
look for peace in Europe. Miss Addams  
recently returned home after visiting the  
principal officials of many of the belliger-  
ent and neutral nations abroad as the  
representative of a women's peace move-  
ment. The president has been informed  
from other sources that there is little  
prospect of early peace in Europe.

\$100 Bonds  
City of Chicago  
Exempt From  
Income Tax 4% \$100 \$500 \$1000  
Gold Bonds  
A Guaranteed Investment  
Price 100 and accrued interest  
On Sale at Comptroller's Office, 501 City Hall.

The faith and credit of the City are pledged to pay both  
principal and interest as they mature, and an annual tax levy  
thereof is required under the constitution.  
All information pertaining to these bonds may be had on  
application to the City Comptroller.

EUGENE R. PIKE,  
Comptroller.

## NOTED SAVANTS TO JOIN EDISON IN NAVAL PLANS

Daniels Calls on Eight Scien-  
tific Societies for 16 Men  
and May Add to List.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Sixteen  
American scientists to form, with  
Thomas A. Edison as chairman, the ad-  
visory board for the proposed bureau of  
invention in the navy department, will  
be selected by leading scientific societies  
of the country.

Secretary Daniels announced today he  
had written to the presidents of eight  
societies asking that two members be  
selected by each organization to become  
members of the board.

List of Societies Called On.  
Following are the societies addressed:  
American Chemical society, Presi-  
dent Charles H. Hart, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
American Institute of Electrical  
Engineers, President Paul M. Lincoln,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Institute of Mining En-  
gineers, President Benjamin E.  
Thayer, New York City.  
American Mathematical society,  
President E. W. Brown, Yale university.

American Society of Civil Engi-  
neers, President Hunter MacDonald,  
Nashville, Tenn.  
American Society of Mechanical  
Engineers, President James Hartness,  
Springfield, Vt.

American Aeronautical society, Act-  
ing President Frederick W. Barker, New  
York City.  
Inventors' guild, President Edward  
Weston, Newark, N. J.

Wants Able Men of Nation.  
"Much depends on the personnel of  
the committee," Mr. Daniels said, in an-  
nouncing his plan, "and I have been de-  
sirous first of all that it should be made  
up of the ablest men in the country who  
have demonstrated their leadership in  
their profession."

"After consultation with eminent men  
in the navy and civilian life, I have de-  
cided to ask eight societies having large  
membership each to select two members  
who will make up the advisory commit-  
tee. In this way I feel sure we will have  
the hearty cooperation of the thousands  
of trained experts who make up their  
membership."

"The members of these societies natu-  
rally will see to it that their most emi-  
nent representatives are chosen.  
Mr. Daniels explained that the selection  
of the eight societies did not exclude other  
organizations of the same character which  
it might be found advisable to call upon  
later, as there is no final limitation on the  
membership of the committee."

Daniels' Letter to Societies.  
In his letter to the presidents the secre-  
tary wrote:  
"I am writing to ask the membership of  
your society to give practicable and val-  
uable aid and needed cooperation by select-  
ing representatives of their body to serve  
as members of the advisory committee.  
I am going to ask you by a post, by  
letter of your members, or in whatever  
way seems to you most certain of securing  
the men desired by the majority of your  
organization to choose two of your mem-  
bers to serve on this board."

"In adopting this course I have the  
entire approval of Mr. Edison, and he  
agrees entirely with me that your society  
should be represented in this way and  
that no better method of getting the kind  
of men we need could be devised."

Restaurants to Suffer.  
"We have learned, too, in the last few  
days that the help around restaurants is  
likely to be very short this summer, and  
as long as the war lasts. This is particu-  
larly true of dishwashers. Hundreds of  
girls come over from the old country  
every spring and get positions in hotels  
and restaurants as maids and dishwash-  
ers. It doesn't sound so very serious but  
I look to see the restaurant managers hol-  
dering for dishwashers at the top of their  
voices before long."

"For perhaps the first time in the his-  
tory of Chicago skilled labor is not the  
thing we've got to worry over. It's the  
common laborer—man and woman. The  
women and girls that used to flock in from  
Europe every year have been unable to  
come this year on account of the war, and  
with the growing demand for domestics  
added to the ordinary increase in the vol-  
ume of Chicago's business this class of la-  
bor also will soon be at a premium."

WILSON TO SEE JANE ADDAMS  
President Will Discuss Peace in Eu-  
rope with Her at the White  
House Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—President  
Wilson will discuss with Miss Jane Ad-  
dams of Chicago on Wednesday the out-  
look for peace in Europe. Miss Addams  
recently returned home after visiting the  
principal officials of many of the belliger-  
ent and neutral nations abroad as the  
representative of a women's peace move-  
ment. The president has been informed  
from other sources that there is little  
prospect of early peace in Europe.

THE HUB  
Henry C. Lytton & Sons  
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

These new "belted-  
back" Palm Beach  
suits at \$7 to \$13.50  
are ideal for the lake shore or  
woods. Cool and smart for golf or  
tennis. Brisk and business-like for  
the city.

Palm Beach Suits are loungy,  
comfy suits, yet stylish, inexpen-  
sive and durable. They are shown  
here in several \$6 to \$15  
styles at

Outing Suits  
in linens, silks, mohairs, flannels,  
serges, crashes, homespun, etc.  
Fourth Floor  
\$10 to \$35

Beginning in the  
August Century  
DEAR  
ENEMY  
A Love Story  
By Jean Webster  
Author of  
Daddy-Long-Legs  
(The July CENTURY sold out  
in a week. Buy your August  
number today.)

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

## DARDANELLES IS HORROR SCENE

Dead Litter Ground in Gal-  
lipoli's Valley of Death,  
Writer Says.

### EPIDEMIC IS FEARED.

LONDON, July 20, 3 a. m.—The British  
press representative in the Dardanelles,  
reporting under date of July 4, says:  
"The successful advance of the British  
left wing on June 23 passed in our hands  
another mile of the 'Gulley Ravine,'  
which is the Gallipoli peninsula's valley  
of death. The Turks know every inch  
of the ground and pour a tremendous  
number of shells into the ravine, which  
is dotted for miles up from the shore  
with lonely graves marking the last rest-  
ing place of some soldier who was buried  
where he fell."

"A mile of Gulley recently added to  
the British positions is still littered with  
the debris of the Turkish positions, which  
are invariably ill kept and filthy from a  
sanitary point of view. If the enemy  
goes through the campaign without some  
great epidemic they will have undue luck."

Bodies Half Buried.  
"As the correspondent traveled up the  
ravine twenty-four hours after the battle  
there were visible plenty of evidences of  
the strenuous character of the fighting  
—scattered bodies half protruding from  
the ground, hastily dug graves, hundreds  
of broken rifles and scattered equipment,  
and everywhere great fires burning, giv-  
ing forth a sickly stench, for on the first  
Turkish dead in hundreds were being  
burned."

"In front of the trenches British sol-  
diers were working like bees preparing  
barriers and trenches under a continuous  
fire of enemy sharpshooters, while others  
for whom there was no room in the  
trenches were sleeping calmly close be-  
hind and awaiting the summons to resist  
an expected counter-attack."

Plenty of Water for Men.  
"One of the finest things about the Gal-  
lipoli ravine is that, despite the heat and  
the lack of houses, there is plenty of  
water for man and beast—springs which  
come from the interior hills and enter the  
valley in a tiny trickling stream as clear  
as crystal and icy cool."

"No one ever has or will taste as good  
as a glass of this water to a warrior who  
has spent hours in the trenches stooping  
to avoid enemy snipers, cramped by the  
weight of his kit and the narrowness of  
his quarters, while the sun scorched his  
neck and back and white stretchers and  
millions of flies made existence weigh  
unbearable."

British Losses 40,000.  
The total casualties of the Dardanelles  
expeditionary force to date is killed,  
wounded, and missing have been 42,438  
officers and men. Premier Asquith told  
the house of commons today.

The total includes both naval and mili-  
tary branches of the service.  
Out of an aggregate of 8,084 casual-  
ties among officers, the premier's statement  
said, the killed numbered 1,533.



FRANCE SEEKING  
MORAL SUPPORT  
OF NEW WORLDWants America's Verdict on  
the Principles of Warfare  
Adopted by Germany.

BY ROBERT HERRICK  
(Copyright, 1915. By The Chicago Tribune.)  
PARIS, June 29.—French newspapers contain little news, as Americans understand the word, and since the war even that little is so reduced by the severe censorship and difficulties of procuring news from a distance that it amounts to hardly more than the daily bulletins from the general staff.

To get any real news, especially from the German side of the lines, one has to look at the Swiss newspapers, which are remarkably well informed and fair, or to the American papers.

Censorship Doubtful Policy.  
The right censoring of the news, which all the governments concerned in the war practice, is of doubtful policy; it keeps the public in a curious state of uncertainty, fed with the wildest rumors, tortured by doubts, or buoyed up by illusions.

For a long time the French and the English have deluded themselves with the belief that Germany was really threatened with starvation, that Austria was on the verge of collapse. The real force of the recent Russian reverses has not yet been understood apparently.

It is only very recently that a juster conception of conditions among their enemies is permeating the public, which is now making up its mind to a prolonged struggle.

A very well informed Frenchman said to me yesterday: "We are now looking forward to another winter campaign." But the press is not saying that yet.

Rich in Special Articles.  
But if the French newspapers lack real news, such as we expect every morning, they are rich in another feature, which is very attractive to me, and that is in personal special articles, well written, often by men of ability and distinction, which make the French press human and also characteristic of the people and the time.

One can get French opinion from the French papers. I have under my eye, as I write this morning, such a brief article in the *Figaro* by Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly minister of foreign affairs, a member of the French academy and distinguished in many ways. It is entitled "The Moral Victory," and is one of the clearest statements of a French point of view about the war that I have come across.

It also has a special interest for us Americans because the occasion for the article is the crisis in our relations with Germany concerning the Lusitania.

French Following Negotiations.  
The world waits with real tension, "The world," M. Hanotaux begins, "the decision which President Wilson will take in the Lusitania affair."

"What the world is looking for is not merely a note, it is a verdict," he says. "What do the neutral nations, what does the American government think of the German doctrine? 'Necessity knows no law; it end justifies the means'?"

Yes or no, does there exist an international morality? Is force to be the sole arbiter of human relations?"

According to M. Hanotaux it is to decide that simple but profound question that this world war is being fought to its bloody conclusion.

"It is the noblest, the highest of causes submitted to the judgment of arms. Its grandeur justifies the terrible immensity of the drama and the tremendous sacrifices imposed on the warring nations. The material results of victory will be large, but the moral results will be larger still."

And for this reason the French statesman finds that President Wilson's decision will have such a profound influence on the future of our country and of humanity.

Influences Real Peace.  
"Every government that acts or speaks on the question at the present hour decides what the peace will be, the real peace, which must come from an active and strong adherence to eternal principles, alone capable of directing to its sacred end the labors of humanity."

"And it is in this faith that France has asked. Our youth have left for the frontier with the serene conviction that they are fighting not only for their country but for humanity."

"For this war is a kind of crusade. The soldiers who go to take the place of those who have fallen know why they are there; they desire victory, a military victory, a bloody victory, surely, but as a gauge for a moral victory. And that is why they fight with assurance, confident that they will win."

"These words M. Hanotaux voices the spirit that animates the best thought of France—that sustains the French in their darkest hours, in the anguish of countless personal bereavements, that gives the wonderful tone of quiet confidence and serene determination which is so remarkable in this new France."

The French feel that they are fighting not a selfish personal war or merely a struggle for race survival; they are fighting the battle of the world for a kind of moral universe in which they have faith.

Eager for Moral Support.  
And in this new crusade they are eager, naturally, to have the moral support of all peoples, especially of our powerful modern state, so closely related to them in sympathies and ideals.

The French do not seem at all anxious to have the United States go to war with Germany. They may well be doubtful of the value of our military assistance, and for the present they have sufficient forces for the task.

But they do expect our moral support, the proof that the American people are with them in condemnation of the statecraft and military methods of Germany.

And for my part, being one of those who have voluntarily put themselves within the danger zone of German submarine activity, I see no sufficient cause for war because of the loss of American lives on the Lusitania.

Explanation of Attitude.  
I try to explain to my French friends one plausible reason why our government is timid, and that is President Wilson's avowed desire for the United States to play the benign role of the angel of mercy, to act as mediator when the time comes between the warring nations.

That amiable explanation causes a little skeptical smile to rise to the lips of these Frenchmen, to mine as well, I must confess.

Can the president be so naïve, so egotistically simple minded, as to believe that he or the government of the United States will ever be asked or permitted to mediate this war?

No Chance for Us to Mediate.  
If the government really believes that the role of world peacemaker is reserved for the United States, which has made money off the difficulties of both parties, it should send some reliable agent to the belligerent countries to observe the sentiment in all classes on this point.

After a brief time, a few hours, he will realize that not only our good offices as mediator not be asked, but if proffered will be politely and firmly declined, and what we have to say on the subject of the ensuing arrangements will have no more weight than so much irresponsible opinion.

"Many a mortal, young and old,  
Has gone to his sarcophagus  
Through pouring water, icy cold,  
Adown his warm esophagus."

THERE is more truth than jest in this quaint jingle. It is quite certain that many who seek to fight hot weather with ice water are actually making their case worse.

Seek comfort and health in hot weather through proper food—and thorough regular elimination of waste matter from the system. In short, eat—

Commander of  
Canadians at Front

LORD BROOKE

The troops sent from Canada to the western battle front have made a tremendous impression on the commanders of the allies for effectiveness. They saved the British and French from a serious disaster by holding northeast of Ypres when the Germans made their first attack aided by poisonous gas about two months ago. Lord Brooke, their commander, considers them the best fighting men in Europe today.

The terrible losses they have suffered have greatly depleted their ranks, but they are being reinforced as fast as the new troops can be fitted out. Premier Borden of Canada in the house of commons a week ago announced that the American colony had no fear for the future and would continue to contribute its share to make victory assured.

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Seek comfort and health in hot weather through proper food—and thorough regular elimination of waste matter from the system. In short, eat—

SULZER'S  
BRAN BREAD

It is not only a delicious food, rich in nutriment, but also a dependable, gentle laxative that will keep your blood pure and enable you to get enjoyment out of the summer time instead of suffering.

10c—At Your Grocer's—10c

CARL SULZER  
BAKER

2851-2863 N. Halsted St. Lake View 591

Richardson & Boynton Co.

Seven times the heating surface in the Richardson Steam or Hot Water Boilers makes your coal last seven times longer.

Word looking into—Isn't it? Our 77 years' heating experience is yours for the asking. Or consult any Architect, Heating or Building Contractor.

Catalog free on request.

171-173 W. Lake St. CHICAGO

Richardson & Boynton Co.

Denies Germany Baffled Peace Move by British

Berlin Paper Prints 1912 Communications "In Order to Disprove Haldane Charges."

LONDON, July 19.—The Berlin Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes what purports to be the details of the negotiations in 1912 looking to an Anglo-German rapprochement, in which Viscount Haldane, then British secretary of state for war, took a prominent part.

The substance of the article is contained in a dispatch from Berlin, received by Reuters' Telegram company by way of Amsterdam, and the article is published "in order to disprove Viscount Haldane's statement that his efforts for peace were frustrated by Germany."

According to an official statement, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, Germany offered different forms of neutrality. The first draft of the treaty ran:

"Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localize the conflict."

England declined to accept this and made the following counter proposal:

"England shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack on Germany forms the basis of a treaty, nor is such object aimed at in any combination to which England belongs, and England will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack."

DENIES GERMANY  
BAFFLED PEACE  
MOVE BY BRITISH

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"Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality and exert every effort to localize the conflict."

England declined to accept this and made the following counter proposal:

"England shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack on Germany forms the basis of a treaty, nor is such object aimed at in any combination to which England belongs, and England will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack."

This proposal was not acceptable to Germany. The words "unprovoked attack" says the statement as quoted by the paper were held to be too elastic to form the basis of a special treaty of friendship, in that the assurances con-

tinued in the English proposal were deemed by Germany as constituting ordinary international relations.

New Suggestion from Berlin.  
Germany then proposed:

"Should one of the contracting parties become involved in a war with one or more powers, and it cannot be said that the contracting party is the aggressor, then the other contracting party will observe toward him at least benevolent neutrality and strive toward the localization of the conflict."

"The contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to come to an agreement regarding their attitude in the event of one of them being forced to declare war through the open provocation of a third."

Mr. Edward Grey (British secretary for foreign affairs) rejected this, but made the following proposal:

"Since both powers mutually desire to insure peace and friendship among themselves, England declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany and will not participate in such an England will also refrain from an aggressive policy toward Germany."

Conditions by Germany.  
This sentence was to replace the first sentence in the previous proposal. Germany assented to discuss the proposal, but made further suggestions dependent on assent to the following condition:

"England will naturally preserve a benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany."

Mr. Edward Grey, however, because of the decision of the British cabinet, declined to go further than the proposed formula, basing his refusal "on the fear of otherwise endangering existing friendly relations between England and other powers." Whereupon, Germany declined to continue the negotiations.

NEW YORK WOMAN, PRISONER IN HOME FOR YEARS, FREED.

New York, July 19.—[Special.]—Imprisonment for four years in her home in England, except for her 3-year-old child, is the fate from which Theresa Pianata escaped today. Inmate jealousy of her husband is said to be the reason she was held captive.

She was rescued by police, who took the woman from a sealed three room apartment in the Italian quarter.

Chicago Woman to Wed British Officer.

The engagement of Capt. Robert Whitebread of the Coldstream Guards and Josephine, the youngest daughter of the late Harold Peck of Chicago, was announced in London last night.

England belongs, and England will not be a party to any arrangement which aims at such an attack.

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GOOD STREET-CAR SERVICE  
HOW TO GET IT

The deficiencies in any large undertaking are in direct ratio to the number of human beings involved in it.

It requires 9,000 conductors and motormen to operate the Surface Lines cars of Chicago, and 3,000,000 people are carried daily as passengers.

These 9,000 men are employed not only to operate cars, and issue transfers, etc., they are employed to give good service to the public.

Good service includes courtesy under all circumstances, stopping for passengers at the proper places, waiting until passengers are safely on or off the car before starting, calling streets correctly and clearly, etc.

## WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION

This company is doing everything in its power, every day in the year, to provide a service which shall include these things. Obviously the management cannot be represented at all times on every part of its lines. We must depend upon the co-operation of our patrons in reporting deficiencies in the service.

The way to eliminate complaints of this nature is for every citizen to report to the management every failure to receive proper treatment from our employees.

The management values such co-operation, seeks it, investigates carefully every complaint made, and in every case takes such action as the facts warrant.

## PRAISE ALSO HELPS

The management also asks the public to report all acts of courtesy or evidences of efficiency which they consider worthy of mention. It values these reports also and takes care to see that they are placed before the trainmen entitled to them, and that they are credited to these men's records with the company.

The men who perform their work efficiently and who treat the public with proper consideration are doing their duty. We want to know who these men are and to give them the proper credit.

But, in order to better the service, we need also to know who the other men are—the men who are not giving the public the service to which it is entitled.

## HELP US TO HELP THE MEN

Every large body of employees includes some men who are not fitted for the work they are doing. We believe that our organization includes comparatively few such men. The great proportion of our employees are as anxious as we are to give good service. We want all of our men to measure up to the standards of this majority.

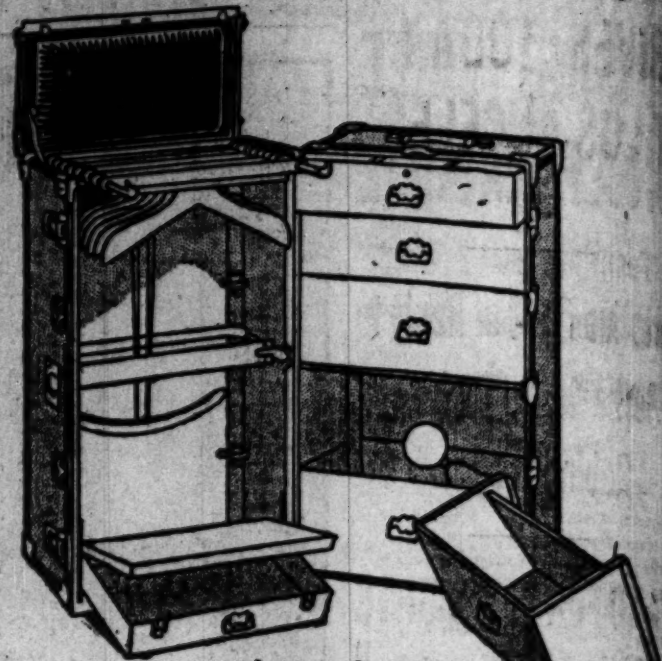
To a large extent we must depend upon the public to help us in this matter—by encouraging the men who are doing their work well and by giving us a chance to correct the shortcomings of the others.

We invite your personal co-operation in this matter of community importance—the giving of good street-car service to Chicago.

Report both sides of your experience—the pleasant and the unpleasant. By so doing, you will be performing a service to every one who uses street-cars.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES  
804 Borsland Building  
CHICAGO

"Not a wrinkle at the end of the trip"



\$35.00

BEFORE you buy any other wardrobe trunk be sure and see these Special Hartmann Rite-hite wardrobes at \$35.00. They are \$55.00 values and are underpriced just \$20.00 for quick selling.

Compare them with others, even at higher prices—their remarkable value will be a revelation to you. The construction is of vulcanized fibre with edges rounded and reinforced.

They are equipped with Hartmann Automatic Locks (no stooping or broken finger nails); have the original patented, padded, raise top, removable shoe box, best Hartmann hangers, trolleys, etc.

The Hartmann Service Guarantee is back of these trunks. A Hartmann agent wherever you may be will make good on this guarantee. You are absolutely safe for all time on excess charges, either on size or weight. They are made to conform to all present or future commerce rulings—actual weight is at least one-third less than any other wardrobe of equal capacity.

We offer these trunks knowing that they are the best value you've ever seen. Let us demonstrate them to you today.



## MAYOR'S PARTY ARRIVES TODAY AT LOS ANGELES

Many Festivities Await Them There, After Which They Leave for San Diego.

BY FLOYD P. GIBBONS. NEEDLES, Cal., July 19.—(Special.)—The Chicago Boosters, almost one thousand strong, entered the exposition state tonight. During the day the three special trains climbed up and over "the top of the world," through an altitude a mile higher than that of Chicago.

At Williams, Ariz., seven members of Mayor Thompson's party detached themselves for a side trip to the Grand canyon, with the expectation of joining the booster special later at Ashfork.

The booster train caught up with the one carrying the Second division, First infantry, I. N. G., at Seligman, where it was necessary to detach the engines to push the troop train up a grade and on to a mine. From there on the mayor's train followed the first battalion and the second battalion train brought up the rear.

Guardsmen Stand Alert.

The medical officers aboard both trains reported at Needles that the guardsmen had experienced no ill effects from the high altitude, notwithstanding the fact that at Seligman the regiment detoured and went through physical exercise drill on the plains tonight.

The Mojave Indian band serenaded the mayor's party in Needles, and Mayor John Lorimer welcomed the tourists.

The booster train will cross the Mojave desert, and the three special are expected to arrive in Los Angeles tomorrow morning. The program in that city includes a reception at the station by Mayor C. E. Bennett and Robert Bullis, president of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce.

Program at Los Angeles.

The first regiment and band will escort the two mayors to the Alexandria hotel after an automobile ride over the city. The regiment will parade the business district of Los Angeles and pass in review before Mayor Thompson and Sebastian.

The Boosters will be guests of the Los Angeles Commercial club at a luncheon. In the afternoon the Chicagoans will make an automobile trip to Universal City and inspect the production of moving picture films.

At night the Illinois Society of Los Angeles will hold an informal reception in the Alexandria hotel in honor of Mayor Thompson and his party.

The three trains are scheduled to leave for San Diego at 12 o'clock tomorrow night.

MAHON THANKS HOYNE.

State's Attorney Hoyne yesterday afternoon received a telegram of commendation from W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, relative to his services on the arbitration board in the settlement of the street car men's strike.

The telegram read: "Take this means of thanking you for the grand work you have done for our association and for the cause of arbitration in the splendid award you have secured for the street railway men of Chicago."

"It is a great step forward in behalf of justice, fair play, and a living wage for American workmen. Our association will ever appreciate your good and fearless work in connection with this case."

"W. D. MAHON."

MRS. RICHARD OGLESBY ILL.

Widow of Former Governor of Illinois in Critical Condition in Charleston Hotel.

Charleston, Ill., July 19.—Mrs. Richard Oglesby, widow of former Gov. Oglesby and mother of former Lieut. Gov. John Oglesby, is very ill here. She was returning by automobile from Los Angeles, Ky., to her home at Elkhart with her son, when she became suddenly ill and was removed to a hotel. Her condition is critical.

## Selling Baby Insurance Policies.



MISS J. MARIE DE BEY

## DEAD IN CANAL; WAS HE PUSHED?

Drowning of John Luby Is Subject for Coroner Inquiry Today.

A coroner's jury this afternoon will decide how John Luby, an electrician living at 3312 Aberdeen street, met his death by drowning in the drainage canal late Sunday afternoon. The coroner was not notified until yesterday.

An anonymous phone call to THE TRIBUNE last night asked that an investigation be made. According to the man who phoned, the police were not notified, and no effort was made to find the body until yesterday.

Returning from Lemont.

Young Luby was returning from a trip to Lemont with a party of about thirty-five electricians. They were riding in a launch and were owned by William D. Scott, a saloonkeeper at Ashland avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Scott is a brother of the county commissioner of the same name.

Luby's parents were notified yesterday that their son had fallen in the canal near Argo. The details were not made known. Three other passengers are said to have jumped in after Luby, but failed to save him. Then all the passengers continued their journey to Chicago by train.

The authorities at Argo were not notified, so far as the family can learn. Neither were the Chicago police. The case was not reported to the coroner until sixteen hours after the drowning.

Relatives Find Body.

Relatives of Luby hired a boat yesterday morning, and after dragging the canal for five hours recovered the body. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Kenny & Co. at Fifty-fourth and Halsted streets.

When asked last night if Luby had been accidentally drowned or had been pushed in, a man who answered the phone at the undertaking establishment refused to answer. He said: "That will be up to the coroner's jury."

Open North Shore Road.

George Quinlan, county superintendent of highways, and three members of the highway commission of New Trier township yesterday dedicated the new concrete road which extends from the northern limits of Glenview to the county line, 3,800 feet of paving. The section is a part of Green Bay road and was built at a cost of \$11,000, which was paid solely by the township.

## VILLA MARCHING ON MEXICO CITY; BATTLE PENDING

Carranza Cuts Off Food Relief to Capital to Use Railroads for Troops.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Another battle for the capital of Mexico is imminent, with the resultant disorders which have heretofore fallen upon the civil population.

Gen. Villa and his flying column, which circled the Carranza army of Gen. Obregon after the battle of Aguascalientes and bottled it up, is only forty miles away from Mexico City.

Following his victory in the capture of Queretaro, Villa has taken possession of Pachuca, which is within forty miles of the capital, according to state department advice, and is marching on Mexico City.

Gonzales Goes to Meet Villa.

Advancing to meet him is Gen. Gonzalez, the Carranza commander who captured the capital and drove out the Zapatistas in a battle following a siege of several weeks. The Villa column is believed to be planning a junction with Zapata troops.

State department dispatches announced that Gen. Gonzalez with most of his army had evacuated Mexico City yesterday, turning the government over to the civil authorities.

This was just preceded by the news that Gen. Carranza had taken possession of the reconstructed railroad east of Apizaco, a junction point south of Pachuca, and had ordered it held exclusively for transportation of troops and ammunition, thus preventing further shipment of provisions from Vera Cruz to the needy thousands at Mexico City.

That the food shortage has not been exaggerated was indicated in a report to the American Red Cross describing conditions existing shortly before Gen. Gonzalez took possession of the city. It spoke of the "vastness of the misery already apparent" and cited instances of crowds besieging the slaughter houses for blood of animals.

CARRANZA TROOPS TAKE NAOC.

Naco, Sonora, Mexico, July 19.—The Villa loss in the skirmish today in the streets preceding the occupation of the town by Carranza followers was one killed and seven wounded. Carranza casualties were 11 wounded.

Eleven of the Villa civil guards who fled across the international boundary are held prisoners by the United States cavalry.

Several Americans taken prisoner by Col. Cardenas were surrendered on demand of Maj. Elwood W. Evans, commanding the tenth United States cavalry.

About \$25,000 worth of property and liquor were destroyed by the invaders.

## SAYS SOCIAL EVIL KNOWS NO CLASS

Woman Speaker at San Francisco Purity Congress Tells of Vice Grip.

THOUSANDS INVOLVED.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—Not alone the mentally deficient and not alone the poor among women are found in the ranks of the immoral, Miss Mary Brown of Seattle, superintendent of the department of curfew of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, said here today in an address at the international purity congress.

There are in the country 500,000 openly immoral women and "probably a far greater number" practicing immorality clandestinely, she said, including school girls.

"We find in this vast army women in mentality from those almost imbecile to those intellectually brilliant," she said; "in morals from the coarse and vile blasphemer to the faithful attendant at religious services. No class is safe."

Assails Early Marriages.

Contrary to popular beliefs that early marriages are particularly conducive to morality, G. L. Redfield of Chicago, ad. delegate to the congress, declared they were more conducive to immorality.

"I say to you, positively," he said, "that these child marriages are laying the foundations for new sources of vice and crime. A campaign of education on the question of early marriages is urgently needed."

New Plan for Vice War.

Clifford G. Roe of Chicago, president of the American bureau of moral education, appointed by President Wilson as American delegate to the congress, proposed a new purity plan.

"In the past our efforts have been largely centered upon the school teacher, the doctor, the lawyer, and the minister," he said. "Our new plan is to bring the facts before the great masses of the people, the farmer, the business man, and the laborer."

"In my opinion Chicago is today morally the cleanest metropolitan city in the world. And what has made it so? An aroused public sentiment, a quickened moral conscience, a deeper and truer conviction concerning the responsibility of citizenship."

CRIMINAL SUIT IS HINTED AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND.

Attorney General May Take Up Evidence Against Railroad Development in Commission Hearing.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—(Special.)—Suggestions that criminal proceedings may grow out of the interstate commerce commission's recent investigation of Rock Island railroad affairs were freely heard in Washington today. No information has yet been laid before the department of justice, but some of the records made up from the recent testimony taken before the commission in the Rock Island matter probably will be referred to the attorney general for him to consider whether or not it does not afford ground for an investigation.

## LINKS SULLIVAN WITH SLAYING OF ROSENTHAL

Becker Says "Big Tim" Wanted Gambler Bribed; Kidnaping Plot Bungled by Rose.

New York, July 19.—(Special.)—An outline and extracts from Charles Becker's story of the murder of Herman Rosenthal became public today. There is an amazing allegation of an attempt on the part of former Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan, now dead, to prevent the gambler from making threatened graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman, into which the name of Sullivan would have been brought.

To prevent Rosenthal from making his "equal" to District Attorney Whitman Sullivan gave \$50,000 to Jack Rose, according to Becker's statement. Rose was to use this money to induce Rosenthal to leave the country until the turmoil stirred by preliminary statements to Whitman had settled. Then Rose decided to use the money differently than Sullivan had directed.

Murder Instead of Kidnaping.

Becker says Rose arranged for the four gunmen to kidnap Rosenthal, expecting to frighten him out of making his graft and gambling revelations to Whitman, or else keep him a prisoner in some secluded spot in the country. Becker says Rose paid the four gunmen \$1,000 and stuck the \$5,000 balance of Sullivan's bribe offer into his own pocket.

Rosenthal's murder was not planned, according to Becker, and the intention was to blackmail him and carry him off in an automobile. But Vallon got drunk that night, and when Rosenthal stepped out of the Hotel Metropole, Vallon fired and the gunman followed suit.

Becker's whole story hinges on an alleged meeting between him, Sullivan, Harry M. Applebaum, who for years was Sullivan's secretary; Jack Rose, and a man whose identity is not disclosed. The meeting is alleged to have taken place late in the evening of Sunday, July 14. Rosenthal was killed at 1:37 a. m. Tuesday, July 16.

Two Men Deny Story.

Sullivan is dead and cannot deny the story. Jack Rose and Harry M. Applebaum, who are alive, deny it. Joseph A. Shay, who handled Becker's case before the Court of Appeals after the first trial, made parts of the story public. At the same time Father Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, said that Becker has given him as his story of Rosenthal's murder an account holding closely to the statement.

Letters Threaten Gov. Whitman.

Albany, N. Y., July 19.—(Special.)—Gov. Whitman has been guarded constantly by detectives for the last ten days because of letters from cranks threatening him because he refuses to show Becker clemency.



Pick up this tube—and talk

It makes no difference whether you are a rapid, straight-away dictator who wants your letters written exactly as you dictate them—

Or whether you like to dictate only notes of your letters and depend upon your stenographer to work them into final shape—

You need the Dictaphone.

Call Rand. 2770 and make us prove it by a demonstration.

12 N. Michigan Ave.

THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

## STOP & SHOP

THE TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE

16 & 18 N. MICHIGAN BLVD., NEAR MADISON

BUY

ARCTIC BLEND TEA

IDEAL FOR ICING

THE WORLDS BEST TO EAT

## Three new Victrolas—at all Victor dealers.

Victrola XVIII	\$300
Victrola XVIII electric	\$350
Victrola XVI electric	\$250

Daily demonstrations—any Victor dealer will gladly play your favorite music. Other styles of the Victor and Victrola \$10 to \$200.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.



Victrola XI, \$100 Mahogany or oak

For 88 Note Player Piano SPECIAL—Hand Played Music Rolls, 30c Broadway Blues. It's Tulip Time in Holland (One Step). While the Band Played an American Rag (Popular Song). Spring Bird (Intermezzo). The Midnight Trot (One Step).

Wurlitzer's offer of this very popular outfit

The Victrola style XI, as shown at the left, with 24 selections (12 10-inch double-faced records), your own selection—\$109

Terms: \$9.00 Cash, Then, 30 Days Later, \$5.00 per Month.

Victrolas in all styles in the different wood finishes to match your home surroundings. Lowest terms in Chicago.

WURLITZER

THE MUSIC HOUSE

Direct Distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co.

329-331 S. WABASH AVENUE

(Just South of Jackson)



Victrola XVIII, \$300 Matched mahogany cabinet with paneled moulding, swell front and sides.

Call or Mail This Coupon

Wurlitzer, 329 S. Wabash Av., Chicago.

Send complete information about your Easy Terms. Also all Catalogues.

No Obligation

Name.....

St. and No. ....

City and State.....

7-20-15

## YOUR Star

Is Still Shining

Follow Today

GREATEST CLEARANCE SALE OF FINE CLOTHES NOW IN FULL BLAST AT THE A. J. UNGER CO. STORE

Hundreds have bought—and every mother's son satisfied.

\$20 to \$25 SUITS, \$12.75

\$30 to \$35 SUITS, \$15.75

\$40 to \$45 SUITS, \$18.75

Most emphatically state that the above prices, on strictly high grade clothing, can not be duplicated in Chicago.

Make Us Prove It!

A. J. UNGER CO.

21 to 25 West Jackson Boulevard

Entrance 21 West Jackson

Half Block West of State, Opp. Great Northern Hotel

INK CO.

Wash. D. C.

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FEDERAL BOARD  
PLEDGES AID TO  
"BIG BUSINESS"Trade Commission Promises  
Lumbermen Help In Framing  
"Trade Agreements."

The United States government is friendly to "big business." It will do all in its power to assist "trade agreements" that will offset ruinous price cutting so long as the Sherman anti-trust law is not violated.

This was made plain yesterday when the federal trade commission in Chicago and presented ideas to combat handbooks in the American export trade. The hearing was held in the United States district courtroom, where many corporations have been prosecuted for violations of the law in question.

John H. Kirby, an exporter of Housatonic, caused the commissioners to sit forward in their chairs and ask questions when he pictured the American lumberman as a pariah in the eyes of the world, and the lumberman as a pariah in the eyes of the world.

Lumbermen Badly Scared. Commissioner George Rublee of Washington intimated that in so far as foreign trade is concerned, the Sherman law does not prevent combinations, but Mr. Kirby promptly responded that the lumbermen have been frightened so badly by what has happened to combinations in other lines that they have preferred to take the punishment entailed by sacrifice of business rather than "take chances."

The query may suggest itself that the plan is not violative of law, why not go forward and operate under it? "The trouble is, the lawyer so advising has not the last guess. Another lawyer who has been elevated to the bench may hold a different opinion."

Beginning during 1907 or 1908, a decline in the sales of cypress to factories largely ceased, and blind concerns at these factories finding it possible to buy other lumber which would meet their requirements at much lower cost. An impending condition of underconsumption became very apparent, and there was no legal method available of increasing the production, demoralization was threatened.

Advertising Saves Panic. At about this time, however, it occurred to the manufacturers that there should be a market for cypress through advertising dealers, provided there was an incentive for them to put cypress in stock. This incentive to be produced by offering what might be called a "kick" in such a way that it would be a demand for cypress.

This began an advertising campaign addressed to home builders and the casual consumers of lumber, the effort being to create a desire for cypress and to cause an increasing sale through retail lumber yards. This has been continuously and consistently followed, with the result that the wood probably has suffered smaller declines in volume of business and in prices than any other material.

Early in the hearing it became apparent that some divergence of ideas existed relative to the kind of a trade combination that should be permitted. Attorney Kirby told the commission that the purpose of the lumbermen is to curtail overproduction, which now results in 30 per cent of the cut of lumber being wasted annually because it does not pay to bring it to the mill.

No Attempt to Fix Prices. "There is no purpose to attempt to fix prices, but the thought of dividing territory; of pooling arrangements nor trust agreements; no scheme involving monopoly or a tendency thereto," he said.

Mr. Kirby's view was unlike Mr. Kirby's in that he told the commission he believed the lumbermen should be permitted to get together and formulate a common selling plan for export trade. He asserted that the grade of lumber for this is different from that called for in the United States and that, while \$3 or \$4 per thousand feet of lumber may be obtained as additional profit on sales to foreign countries, the domestic prices will remain dependent "upon what the buyer is willing to pay."

"Sierra" or "Ventura" Mr. Kirby's attitude was representative of what lumbermen termed "laying the cards on the table." "Canadians can get together and deliberate that a specific quality of lumber is worth so much money," Mr. Kirby told the commission. "They can have an open agreement on price."

"Do you know that to be a fact?" asked Chairman Joseph E. Davies. Mr. Kirby replied that his statements were based upon information obtained from what he believed to be dependable sources.

Your information is interesting."

300,000,000

People in India. But no savings banks. One of our population have savings accounts in India. The savings banks of India are so high in America that we do not see the need of saving. The savings banks of India are so high in America that we do not see the need of saving. The savings banks of India are so high in America that we do not see the need of saving.

On Savings

3%

AMERICAN

EXPOSITION TOURS

Information

Tribune Travel Bureau

Fort Dearborn Trust

and Savings Bank

Monroe and Clark Streets

Youngest Woman  
Lawyer in Illinois.

MISS MARGARET JACOBSON

MISS MARGARET JACOBSON of 3710 Pine Grove avenue was notified yesterday that she has passed the state bar examinations taken at Mount Vernon two weeks ago and is now a full-fledged lawyer. Miss Jacobson, who is 23 years old, was the youngest woman on the list and is one of the youngest lawyers of either sex in the United States. She studied at the Chicago Law school and in the office of Robert J. Folio, counsel for the Illinois State Medical society, by whom she has been employed as a stenographer. Miss Jacobson plans to specialize in the laws affecting working women and to devote herself to the betterment of working conditions.

commented Chairman Davies. "Please investigate further along the same lines and write to us about it."

Tells of Loss of Profit.

R. H. Dowman, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, asserted that the lumber business is the third largest in point of employment in the United States, representing an investment of \$2,200,000,000 and engaging 600,000 men upon whom are dependent 3,470,000 people. He said that practically no profit has been made in the business since 1907 and that at present an actual loss is occurring not only in profits but in waste of natural resources. He painted a tragic picture of financial ruin that has overtaken a large number of lumber manufacturing interests and said the situation of others is threatening.

"The wicked and needless waste of a prime natural necessity would be impossible in any other civilized country in the world," said Mr. Dowman. "With our waste results from fear of the law; in Europe waste is made impossible by law." Charles S. Keith, president of the Southern Pine association, told the commission that the employed in the lumber business today receives 20 cents per day less than he would receive were the industry prosperous. On the basis of 280 working days a year he computed that each employee is contributing \$7 a year as a penalty for overproduction of lumber.

Many Lumbermen Attend.

Other lumbermen included in the list of witnesses are:

C. I. Millard, Norfolk, Va., North Carolina Pine association; J. R. Toole, Misoula, Mont., president Western Pine Manufacturers' association; E. A. Solfridge Jr., Willits, Cal., president California Redwood association; George F. Watson, New Orleans, La., secretary Southern Cypress Manufacturers' association; L. S. Case, St. Paul, Minn., Northern Pine Manufacturers' association; J. C. Knox, Cadillac, Mich., secretary Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' association; E. B. Hazen, Portland, Ore., West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association; and C. H. Worcester, Chicago, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' association.

The commission includes:

Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, chairman; Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, vice chairman; William J. Harris, Georgia; Will H. Fawcett, New Hampshire; and a second hearing will be held today.

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CITY PATRONAGE  
CRITIC ANSWERED  
BY HEALTH HEADHe Hints of Spoils System In  
Appointment of L. F. King as  
Garbage Plant Manager.

One of the critics of the Thompson administration regarding patronage addressed an anonymous letter to THE TRIBUNE yesterday on the appointment of Lawrence F. King as general foreman of the municipal garbage reduction plant. Six questions are asked and they are answered by Health Commissioner Robertson.

The letter and answers follow:

In connection with the publication of the names of the appointees of Mayor Thompson, upon the recommendation of Fred Lundin, I would like to know if the following subject has been called to your attention, and if you would be good enough to publish a reply to the following questions:

1. Did the plan of the Chicago Reduction company cost the citizens of Chicago upwards of \$300,000? It has cost the city almost \$700,000.

2. Does it require a competent and experienced man to operate the plant? Yes, and the plan is in charge of Col. Henry A. Allen.

3. Is it true that Larry King, a saloonkeeper at 2173 Archer avenue, has been appointed the manager of the garbage plant, and, if so, at what salary? Lawrence F. King, not a saloonkeeper, has been appointed general foreman at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

4. If that is correct, is he the same King who is a relative of Thomas Finucane, a beer agent? Yes.

5. Is that the same Finucane who formerly was a henchman of Lortimer, and is now accompanying the mayor on his trip to the San Francisco exposition? Yes.

6. Is it true that there was a fire at the garbage reduction plant a few nights ago, which nearly resulted in an explosion? There was a small fire that caused no damage and involved no danger of an explosion.

Robertson Defends King.

"In justice to Mr. King," said Commissioner Robertson, "I wish to say that he is now 30 years old and he and his three children were born at his present address, which is over a saloon owned for more than thirty years by his father, known as 'Larry' King. He never has touched liquor and after he came into possession of the saloon property as part of his father's estate he sold the business and leased that floor of the building to Timothy J. King, a neighbor but not a relative."

In spite of the absence of Mayor Thompson and the department heads a number of appointments were announced during the day. There were five in the office of the civil service commission and seven in the law department. A fact commented upon in connection with three of the civil service places was that Commissioner Joseph P. Geary and Secretary A. W. Swanson, in charge of the office during the absence of President Percy B. Coffin, could give no information concerning the men. They said they did not know their addresses.

Appointments Are Announced.

These three were:

John B. Boring, junior examiner of efficiency, \$1,000.

William B. McCarthy, principal examiner of efficiency, \$1,000.

Harry Mata, examiner of efficiency, \$2,100.

The other two appointments in this office were those of E. H. Davenport, a newspaper man, to a \$3,000 place as special examiner of efficiency, and of Edgar F. Davies, former chief state factory inspector, to a \$1,000 place as a junior examiner of efficiency.

Can Ignore Eligible List.

With the exception of Davenport, these men go into the efficiency division, from which employees under civil service were ousted by the commission. They now contend that the eligible lists for the places can be ignored.

The law department appointments were:

A. E. Wallace, 7401 Harvard avenue, assistant corporation counsel, assigned to board of local improvements; \$3,000 a year.

William H. Denevich, 4007 Arthington street, assistant corporation counsel; \$3,000 a year.

Karl P. Hammer, 1101 North Spaulding avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year.

Edward H. Luebeck, 4947 West Congress street, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year.

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street, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year. Harry Mata, 1708 Park avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year. Walter Trullio, 2046 South Loomis street, clerk in the prosecuting attorney's office; \$900 a year. E. M. Barnett, 2010 De Kalb street, real estate expert, board of local improvements; fees. Henry J. Gibbs, 2328 Potomac avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,100 a year. These were named as investigators: William Boehman, 600 North Winchester avenue, \$1,000; Frank Trullio, 2487 West Twenty-third street, \$1,000; Harry Elmer, 1941 Hancock street, \$1,000; A. J. Savage, 6028 Ewing avenue, \$1,000; Richard J. Jackson, 1448 Wilson avenue, \$1,000; Julius Lebrecht, 1271 Milwaukee avenue, \$1,000; Philip J. Goldstein, 2112 Douglas boulevard, \$1,000; Frank O. Mueller, 2119 Roscoe street, \$1,000. Rumors that several hundred laborers would be laid off in the department of public works to make room for temporary employees selected on a "spoils system" basis were denied emphatically by department and bureau representatives.

Places \$2,500,000 Rail Contracts. Baltimore, Md., July 19.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad placed contracts today for equipment that will cost approximately \$2,500,000. The orders call for 2,000 steel hopper cars and 200 passenger coaches, with immediate delivery stipulated in the contracts.

SALESMEN BALL  
TO AID CHARITYEvery One in Legitimate  
Trade Invited to White  
City Dance Tomorrow.

Are you a salesman? A bona-fide salesman?

Uh-huh? Then you—and your wife or best girl—are invited tomorrow evening by the Chicago Traveling Men's Charity Baseball association to attend the ball at the White City casino. It's free. There are numerous prizes.

You need not be a traveling salesman—just a salesman, a man who sells something in legitimate trade—to attend the dance and enjoy the fellowship of hundreds of other salesmen, make new acquaintances, and have a part in aiding the movement which has for its purpose to assist nonsectarian charities in Chicago. That won't cost anything, either. And this aid is for children and women—particularly children.

Play Annual Ball Game.

Seven years ago this organization began with a score of members forming an informal executive board. They still manage it, but they want a real membership—they want a thousand more salesmen as members. There are no dues. But each year they play a game of baseball—it will be at White Sox park Sept. 11 this year—to raise money for nonsectarian charities. And during the existence of the organization, according to Julien J. Gustafson, secretary, they have raised an average of \$3,000 a year from the annual game. No one receives a cent except the charity beneficiaries. Members are what the officers want now. They, therefore, have arranged for the dance and issued a public invitation to all salesmen.

Is Fund a Beneficiary.

Among the charities for which they divide their funds are THE TRAVELERS' fund, the Daily News Fresh Air fund, and the Visiting Nurses' association. They also help a number of other nonsectarian charities.

The other officers are Joseph Harris, president; Ben Wolf, vice president, and Sidney Hess, treasurer.

Reprinted  
by request

find "yours"

Get all the smoke-pleasure you pay for.  
Find the right cigarette—a SENSIBLE  
one that fits your own likes and dislikes.

It may or may not be Fatima.

—but this will help you find it.

Tastes differ—in fashions, foods and pretty girls.

Also in cigarettes.

A cigarette that started out to please every man's taste would end up by pleasing none.

Most of us like our cigarette smoke deliciously cool and refreshing. The Mexican likes his hot and dry, with a nice little peppery sting in it.

Some men like a cigarette wholesomely, fragrantly mild. Others of us hunt for a cigarette almost as heavy as a black cigar.

Most of us want an "easy" cigarette—a SENSIBLE one, so that no matter how steadily or how many we smoke, we'll feel as fit as a fiddle. Other men, though, don't care about that. They smoke only a few—so they want a kick like a mule's in each puff.

All of us want our smoke "full-bodied"—it must satisfy that smoke-hunger. But the cigarette that just fills the bill for you may not do at all for your next-door neighbor.

Somewhere—among all the brands on the market—is the one just-right cigarette for YOU!

Maybe it's the very one you have now in your pocket—but are you SURE? Maybe it's some entirely "different" cigarette—it may or may not be Fatima.

But "find it!" Until you do, you're cheating yourself out of a whole lot of smoke-pleasure. Also you're wasting some money.

How to Find "yours"

To avoid blindly trying too many different cigarettes, ask yourself, first of all, this question:

"Just what do I like in a cigarette?"

If you smoke only a few every day, you may prefer a cigarette which is rather rich or heavy and "oily." Or you may like one which has a rather strong "oriental" taste with a pungency almost like perfume. Or you may want a cigarette with that noticeably "sweetish" Egyptian

are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping, stinging at the tip of your tongue or the "sawdust-particle" in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and if the tobacco is of the highest grade, and if they have been properly blended as to bring out the best qualities in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke practically without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the tobacco is of the highest grade, and if they have been properly blended as to bring out the best qualities in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke practically without feeling any effect from it.

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FOUNDED JUNE 24, 1857.

RECEIVED AT SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1890, AT  
ST. POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT  
OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily ..... 338,297  
Sunday ..... 654,545

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were mailed or sent, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money has been refunded.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## MR. HAY AND HIS APPROVAL.

I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of congress, and I intend to cooperate with the war department if its recommendations meet the situation. Until the department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the war department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the department does not formulate a policy which is practicable, I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion, we should do something to strengthen the army and pass some sort of militia pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the department has to offer.

The foregoing Olympian utterance is that of Representative James Hay, whom the Seventh district of the state of Virginia sends to the national legislature for our sins. Virginia has given to the nation the two greatest generals of our history, to say nothing of many other soldiers of distinguished military gifts. It is the more pity that one of her districts is responsible directly for Mr. Hay's presence in the national legislature. It is not the Seventh Virginia district, however, but the Democratic leaders in the house who are responsible for Mr. Hay's unfortunate power to do mischief. It is the latter who made him chairman of the house committee on military affairs, in which most important situation his stubborn wrongheadedness has proved one of the most serious of existing obstacles to army efficiency and progress.

Hay's declaration that he will cooperate with the war department "if its recommendations meet the situation," if they are "feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented," is a sardonic joke upon the army and the nation. But, because of his position, it is a tragic joke. Hay is responsible, more than any man in congress, for the foolish long term enlistment law which has produced for the national defense a reserve of sixteen men, and his capacity to do damage is based on a fundamentally wrong conception of our military needs and the means of meeting them. This layman who sets his judgment against that of military experts and students and presumes to say whether their recommendations "meet the situation" represents the views chiefly of a retired adjutant general, Alinsworth, who was an army doctor and never commanded a troop or company in the line—a bureaucrat of the type which destroys military efficiency wherever it is allowed to flourish. They have held to the exact opposite of the policy which a nation must adopt which relies upon a citizen soldiery in case of war, the policy with which Schomhorn and Stein defeated the intentions of Napoleon and made of Prussia an essential factor in the overthrow of imperial France. Hay and Alinsworth are, or have been, for a small professional army of long term enlistment and a militia, and they ignore the desirability of using the regular army as a training school for soldiers, the system by which Schomhorn passed the Prussians through such schooling back into civil life, so that when the struggle came Napoleon found not the small army he had prescribed but a large army of trained citizens.

This is the policy followed by progressive expert opinion and by Secretary Garrison, whose instinct and judgment upon military problems have been so strikingly demonstrated since he took his influential place in Mr. Wilson's cabinet.

Hay introduced the bill to cut down the regular cavalry one-third, a proposal happily defeated; his committee refused a greatly needed increase of field artillery and ammunition, which, however, as a result of the Vera Cruz enterprise, the senate insisted upon; he had a part in the defeat of Senator Chamberlain's resolution to permit the president to increase the mobile army to war strength, a small increase supported by sound reasons of military efficiency and true economy; and now we find Mr. Hay laying the foundation for an extension of his obstructionist record by assuring the public that the European powers will be so exhausted by the present war they will be unable to attack "the strongest nation on earth."

The chairman of the committee on military affairs of the national house of representatives should not be filled by a man of Mr. Hay's views and record. It may be that Mr. Hay would be highly creditable to his party and useful to his country in another place. He is neither in the chair he now occupies, where he has illustrated again and again his opposition to the best expert opinion and his incapacity in military affairs.

## NEW ARMIES IN POLAND?

The quick development of what seems to be another and greater offensive by the German allies in Poland indicates military resources which must astonish even observers in America who have estimated these resources most liberally.

MacKenzie's long and expensive drive from Cracow, it was thought, would be followed by at least a breathing spell, or perhaps by a concentration upon some point of the line in the west.

We have instead a continuation and apparently formidable extension of the campaign on the long line of the east, from the Baltic to southern Poland, while the campaign in Flanders and France is actively sustained, though not intensified.

If appearances are to be relied upon, the active and sweeping operations in Poland are not being carried on at the expense of any appreciable weakening of the western German forces, though the siege conditions in that region of the war and the German army's heavy equipment of machine guns and artillery probably permit an effective defensive with some drawing off of mobile troops for the Polish campaign.

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OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily ..... 338,297  
Sunday ..... 654,545

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were mailed or sent, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money has been refunded.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## MR. HAY AND HIS APPROVAL.

I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of congress, and I intend to cooperate with the war department if its recommendations meet the situation. Until the department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the war department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the department does not formulate a policy which is practicable, I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion, we should do something to strengthen the army and pass some sort of militia pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the department has to offer.

The foregoing Olympian utterance is that of Representative James Hay, whom the Seventh district of the state of Virginia sends to the national legislature for our sins. Virginia has given to the nation the two greatest generals of our history, to say nothing of many other soldiers of distinguished military gifts. It is the more pity that one of her districts is responsible directly for Mr. Hay's presence in the national legislature. It is not the Seventh Virginia district, however, but the Democratic leaders in the house who are responsible for Mr. Hay's unfortunate power to do mischief. It is the latter who made him chairman of the house committee on military affairs, in which most important situation his stubborn wrongheadedness has proved one of the most serious of existing obstacles to army efficiency and progress.

Hay's declaration that he will cooperate with the war department "if its recommendations meet the situation," if they are "feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented," is a sardonic joke upon the army and the nation. But, because of his position, it is a tragic joke. Hay is responsible, more than any man in congress, for the foolish long term enlistment law which has produced for the national defense a reserve of sixteen men, and his capacity to do damage is based on a fundamentally wrong conception of our military needs and the means of meeting them. This layman who sets his judgment against that of military experts and students and presumes to say whether their recommendations "meet the situation" represents the views chiefly of a retired adjutant general, Alinsworth, who was an army doctor and never commanded a troop or company in the line—a bureaucrat of the type which destroys military efficiency wherever it is allowed to flourish. They have held to the exact opposite of the policy which a nation must adopt which relies upon a citizen soldiery in case of war, the policy with which Schomhorn and Stein defeated the intentions of Napoleon and made of Prussia an essential factor in the overthrow of imperial France. Hay and Alinsworth are, or have been, for a small professional army of long term enlistment and a militia, and they ignore the desirability of using the regular army as a training school for soldiers, the system by which Schomhorn passed the Prussians through such schooling back into civil life, so that when the struggle came Napoleon found not the small army he had prescribed but a large army of trained citizens.

This is the policy followed by progressive expert opinion and by Secretary Garrison, whose instinct and judgment upon military problems have been so strikingly demonstrated since he took his influential place in Mr. Wilson's cabinet.

Hay introduced the bill to cut down the regular cavalry one-third, a proposal happily defeated; his committee refused a greatly needed increase of field artillery and ammunition, which, however, as a result of the Vera Cruz enterprise, the senate insisted upon; he had a part in the defeat of Senator Chamberlain's resolution to permit the president to increase the mobile army to war strength, a small increase supported by sound reasons of military efficiency and true economy; and now we find Mr. Hay laying the foundation for an extension of his obstructionist record by assuring the public that the European powers will be so exhausted by the present war they will be unable to attack "the strongest nation on earth."

The chairman of the committee on military affairs of the national house of representatives should not be filled by a man of Mr. Hay's views and record. It may be that Mr. Hay would be highly creditable to his party and useful to his country in another place. He is neither in the chair he now occupies, where he has illustrated again and again his opposition to the best expert opinion and his incapacity in military affairs.

## NEW ARMIES IN POLAND?

The quick development of what seems to be another and greater offensive by the German allies in Poland indicates military resources which must astonish even observers in America who have estimated these resources most liberally.

MacKenzie's long and expensive drive from Cracow, it was thought, would be followed by at least a breathing spell, or perhaps by a concentration upon some point of the line in the west.

We have instead a continuation and apparently formidable extension of the campaign on the long line of the east, from the Baltic to southern Poland, while the campaign in Flanders and France is actively sustained, though not intensified.

If appearances are to be relied upon, the active and sweeping operations in Poland are not being carried on at the expense of any appreciable weakening of the western German forces, though the siege conditions in that region of the war and the German army's heavy equipment of machine guns and artillery probably permit an effective defensive with some drawing off of mobile troops for the Polish campaign.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

"VOX POPULI, VOX DEI!"

(Versus two Henricos, p. 4.)

POSSEMO NON VOX POPULI

Esse, O Henrico,

Nam sic esse Dei vox,

Hercule, mi amicos.

Dens est Anglorum Deus

Angus Teutonorum;

Habet temporis ephemera

Dens populorum!

Essem ad Vox Populi

In TRIBUNE duo,

Medio in dubio

Essem semper duo!

—

"TOO long," sings an editorial colleague, "have

been condemned to the wearing of black and

gray," and he looks hopefully to man's eman-

ation from convention in styles and colors.

No use. There is no compromise between the

fashions of D'Artemis's day and those of the

present time. Novelists of the season only em-

phasize this fact. A man who tries to do up

is already elected to the Lukilek club.

—

WE take our humorous reading where we can

find it, and the excuse of Mrs. Harrison's chauf-

eur, that his speedometer showed only twenty

miles, as against the policeman's charge of twenty-

four, afforded us a small giggle. We have

been driving only a few weeks, but we can tell

how fast we are traveling without looking at a

speedometer.

—

On the One Hand—

Sir: I want to congratulate Mrs. J. M. K.

upon the saving quotation marks with which she

disclaimed responsibility for the invidious phrase

"sheer love of slaughter." Men will hunt from

time to time, and occasionally achieve killing, but

not from sheer love of slaughter. That element

of human nature which leads a man to sacrifice

comfort, spend his substance, and estrange his

wife and friends, to the end that he may freeze

in a duck blind, walk himself to death in grouse

cover or risk a 1. on the trail of some fearful

wildfowl in a howling wilderness, defies analy-

sis. To those who have it not—especially the

general public—it must remain a mystery. But

let them rest assured that love of slaughter

has no part therein.

On the other hand, "swat the cat" is a clean-

cut, definite plan of action, easily understood and

deserving of adoption. A cat is certainly my idea

of a pet horror. Clubs are more effective than

bricks, as the pattern is wider and the chance of

a hit correspondingly greater.

—

PADDY HAMMER.

GUY HARDY has a suggestion to make to

President Wilson in the event of a fight with

Germany. Guy's idea is to mobilize the Illinois

Central committee—a citizenry trained in the

small of games. These, allied with the users of

cooking gas in the north shore suburbs, could

hold any trench.

—

THREE HEARTY CHEERS FOR MR. MILLER.

(From the Strategy, Oct. Dispatch.)

A donation to our brave Canadian soldiers of three pairs

of socks was made by Mr. Henry Miller of Adelaide village,

the retired tobacco clerk.

A GENTLEMAN writes to the W. G. N. to in-

quire which game is the regular scheduled game

of a double header. But, as we have remarked,

our business is not to settle arguments but to

start them.

—

Prose You May Not Know.

(Gaston Richard, Revue Internationale de Sociologie.)

Le grand Etat n'est pas celui qui couvre de ses

garçons le plus grand nombre de kilomètres

carres. Le grand Etat n'est pas non plus celui

qui nourrit la population la plus dense. C'est celui

qui possède le plus grand nombre de choses, de

font de grandes choses, laissent de grands ex-

emples et surtout contribuent à libérer l'espèce

humaine de l'assujettissement aux forces aveugles

et inconscientes. Que de petits Etats sont grands,

en ce sens plus grands que les empires qui pré-

tendent les absorber!

—

A CIRCULAR boasting Detroit speaks of the

Chicago fire and Mrs. Murphy's cow. Will the

O'Learys stand for this?

—

HEAVENS, NO!

Sir: Like the nervous man waiting for the

other shoe, I am on tenter-hooks until your

seasonable gibe about the feminine white-boot

fall shall put in its appearance. CAN it be that

you are yourself enrolled this year in the mas-

culine Palm Beach brigade? L. M. B.

LONDON reports that the board of control

for munitions areas has prohibited treating. Is Scot-

land affected? If so, a revolution may be ex-

pected.

—

Information for Meteorists.

Map, drawn by G. B. M., showing the good roads between

Kenilworth and Winnetka.

—

"ALIENISTS Approve Lenient Methods at

Dunning."—W. G. N.

We who owe, writes C. C., also approve.

"What Do You Read, My Lady?"

If my twin sister were banished to an island,

With tidings none of boxing or baseball, he

Would yield mind homage to a chieftain style—

Word studies turned by Thomas B. Macaulay.

Or, if, plunged beneath a flood of news, the mind

Grasps for a straw to save itself from drown-

ing.

More buoyant is there nothing that we find

Than ten or twenty stanzas done by Browning.

Too much of this or that disturbs the peace;

Cross tillage of the brain smooths down the

furrows.

—

Tonight Lanier, Sam Butler, Dobson, Noyes;

Next eve with Fabre, Emerson, or Burroughs.

J. H. H.

THE Germans are trying to get into Russia and

the Russians say that the farther they penetrate

the worse off they will be. Thus both sides are,

or should be, content.

"HAI!" HE LISPED.

(Jack London in the Cosmopolitan.)

"Again, the sight of her, that was a picture,

gave him the little catch-breath of gasp."

—

"WANTED—A small girl to nurse. Phone 564."

Fayetteville, Ark., Democrat.

Page Dr. Storck.

NOT ONE OF THE FAMILY.

(From the Meagher, West, Republic.)

For Sale—Registered Ford China cow. No relation.

Address E. G. Summers, Super, West.

REPLYING TO F. H. K.: Any way of spelling

—age is the right way.

Reading It, Perhaps.

Sir: What favorite form of insanity beats

making the line?

M. L. H.

"CONVINCING my reading to its financial pages

and E. L. T."—Eliason Thompson.

CONTRIB. our responsibilities are larger than

ever.

LET us do our darnedest.

M. L. T.

# How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

40.—The rate attained by the German

army just prior to the war.

Out of each 1,000 soldiers in 1913, 331

on an average were at all times excused



# Names and Trade Marks You Should Know

Knowing how to *make* money is important.  
Knowing how to *save* money is important.  
Knowing how to *spend* money is important.

Those who are shrewd buyers—who use good judgment in making purchases—seldom are hard up. On the other hand, spending money for inferior goods is a financial drain that few can stand.

This page is a guide to *better buying*. The names here listed are those of firms with reputations for

honesty, integrity and character. The trade marks represent goods of such merit as to warrant being sponsored and standardized by these responsible firms.

You are on safe ground when you buy such merchandise or when you deal with such concerns.

Study this page. Whether you are a manufacturer, a housewife, a banker or a laborer, you will find something to help you in getting better value for your money.



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MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY  
The Store for Men

**For Men and Young Men**

Hand-tailored Suits into which have gone the knowledge and skill attained through years of successful clothes production.

**\$25.00**



**Sunko's**  
**SILK GLOVES**  
MADE OF PUREST DYE SILK AND FIT ACCURATELY.

**Athena KNIT UNDERWEAR**  
For Women and Children.  
TAILORED TO FIT.

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Can't be made with an inferior baking powder. The best results are always obtained by using

**Rumford Baking Powder**  
It Never Fails.



**Union Suits**  
**Vassar**  
Swiss Ribbed and Athletic Union Suits

are perfect examples of careful, safe-making methods of manufacture. They represent design on extremely practical lines. They are the kind of garments the wearer likes to talk about and the better store likes to sell.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS. BUFFALO, N. Y.  
DULUTH, MINN. ALBANY, N. Y.  
AMHERST, N.Y. BOSTON, MASS.  
SAULT STE MARIE, MICH.



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Kedzie 123—or Write  
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CHICAGO



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12-inch Bleached Muslin

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Lace Laid Binder System  
DeLuxe Line  
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FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO. CHICAGO



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"The Best That Can Be Made"

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Largest Manufacturers of Common Brick in the World  
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HAVE INDIVIDUALITY

**PERKINS VACUUM SWEEPER**  
Best by Test  
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Best by Test  
Willow C. Perkins Co., Inc.  
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For City and Country Homes  
Simpex Ironing Machine Co., Inc.  
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Chicago's Pioneer Surety Co.  
Our Capital Publicly Held  
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Surety Bonds  
Branch Offices and Agencies in all Principal Cities



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Quality Lubricants for Autos, Power Plants and Factories  
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For Shopping, Business or Pleasure Use the Elevated

ES TO FRONT.

People.

address of the writer.

PROFESSION FOR

PLAYING.

15.—(To the Friend of the

me to call your attention

infected trees on Thirteenth

streets. Something

to rid the trees of these

writing you to find out

department will undertake

ADOLPH J. MUELLER,

7750 Thirteenth Street,

ment is unable to do spee-

of combating insect pests

at the various insect pests

black moth, the cottony maple

and the scaly scale are in-

and becoming serious pests

trees. This matter has been

reported to our commission-

request upon the finance

appropriation, but as yet

a definite appropriation has

saying. For this reason we

care of these requests for

of the citizens.

J. H. FROBER,

Parks and City Forester.

FIFTY-FOURTH

STREET.

16.—(To the Friend of the

will East Fifty-fourth

Chicago Grove and Wood-

daved?

L. C. GATWOOD,

East Fifty-fourth Street,

Woodward Avenue, during

We are expecting to have

armed in a few days, before

for the summer. The street

asphalt.

J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

ON FOR IMPROVE-

MENT.

17.—(To the Friend of the

the situation with re-

Thirteenth Street

South Park Avenue.

F. E. G.

show any condemnation

for opening Thirteenth

lane and South Park Ave.

J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

PLE.

ON TECHNICAL

RIGHTS.

July 18.—(Editor of The

seventeen years spent in

the law, it every day

ident to me that it is

th insist upon my

rights, and this same

believe, hold good in the

tions.

that Great Britain never

technical rights under

Rhe does not do so

soon, as you suggest,

fully for us to insist

some assumed interna-

of law, when we can

ance of everything is

compromise with Ger-

IT LEADS.

July 17.—(Editor of

am not surprised that

more paid circulation

Chicago morning papers

reason for this is clear.

paper that gives its

did and fair editorial

timely topics. The ex-

n the European war by

enmet was one of the

articles that has ap-

or magazine since

stitutes. I hope this

more of them. I wish

David in requesting

like a "straw vote" on

embargo on countries

JOHN G. FRODIPER.

R LOSER.

July 18.—(Editor of The

son for all this silly

United States selling

illies may be summed

rase—the failure of the

e.

y says to America:

ells; we'll fire them."

then, just as Germany

ere she mistress of the

em.

poor loser. The war

schedule he planned.

ing course of peace in

er the outbreak of hos-

hipping the British had

re nearly a year of war

tripped of his foreign

ated navy driven from

ocean going commer-

ed, nearly half a mil-

his army killed in bat-

a news dispatch in

FRANCE, if peace were

Germany and Austria

United States bankrupt. Admit-

blows he has dealt

awful price the Ger-

forty years of cease-

war!

that she cannot right

of her one offensive

line on the seas, ap-

This is an admission

y has failed her in les-

esson of the British

tan.

ALAN H. ROSE.



## NO JOY ON TAP AT TAX BOARD'S FIRST FUNCTION

Mostly a Sad-Faced Line That  
Emerges from Official As-  
sessment Inquisition.

The first of a series of receptions to be given by the board of review for Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer was conceded to be a mournful affair by those who crowded the board's county building home yesterday.

If the members of the board are not more hospitable in the future an unprecedented situation will arise. Instead of being lowered by the revision of the board the personal property valuation in the county will be raised. And Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer will be forced to pay taxes on several millions more than was scheduled by the board of assessors.

Twice a Sad Procession.  
Long faces and sad dotted the hallway leading from the reviewers' chambers. Their owners in many cases had come to have their assessments cut down. Instead they came away with bigger assessments. The tightening up of the revision of the board follows the agitation for more rigid enforcement of the tax laws and the prosecutions of the state's attorney's office.

In former years thousands of the cases reviewed by the board were marked "N. A." (no assessment). Yesterday there were few and far between. Where the assessments were not raised on complaint filed by the board of review itself the schedule were marked "Cont." (assessment confirmed).

Auto Men Go Higher.  
The first of several hundred automobiles and accessory dealers was held before the board on complaint of Frank S. Ryan, one of its members. They were asked to show cause why they should not pay higher taxes. In dozens of instances they could give no reason. Some of the results follow:

Name	United States Tire company	222 S. Michigan	441.00	\$50.00
	Moline Automobile Co.	401 S. Michigan	1.075	8.000
	O. Nelson Wagon and Auto Works	408 S. Michigan	400	1.000
	Langston Motor Co.	Michigan	4.000	4.000
	Harry C. Cooper	2181 S. Michigan	3.250	5.000
	J. Weiss & Sons	1113 S. 25th	No. ass.	5.000
	Swedishland Mfg. Co.	412 E. 25th	No. ass.	3.000
	Brickman & Johnson	2224 S. Michigan	600	1.200
	Divney Tire and Valve	Michigan	No. ass.	400
	S. P. Bower & Co.	3414 S. Michigan	1.300	4.000
	Federal Rubber and Tire	Michigan	21.250	31.250
	Hay Machine and Battery Co.	418 E. 40th	No. ass.	500
	South Side Car and Wagon Works	1708 S. State	1.500	3.000
	Edison Storage Batteries	3035 S. Michigan	500	1.000

Legislators' Lapse Forgiveness.  
The reviewers cut down the assessment of \$108,000 against Medill McCormick, member of the legislature, and that of \$315,000 against his wife, upon the protest of Attorney Fletcher Dobson that Mr. McCormick's Springfield duties occupied him that he be exempted from the schedule. Mr. McCormick's assessment was fixed at \$12,000 and his wife's at \$210,000, the same amounts they were assessed on last year.

## LETTERS REVEAL LOVE OF BIRMINGHAM FOR WIFE.

Thirty-eight Read in Court Begin  
"My Own Dear Glenn" and End  
"Always Your Own Tom."

Letters—friendly letters, love letters, letters with checks, letters with clippings, letters with letters beginning "My Own Dear Glenn" and ending "Always Your Own Tom"—were read yesterday before Judge Charles A. McDonald in the Superior court. They were read in behalf of Mrs. Glendora Starnes Nutter Bermingham, who is fighting the efforts of Mrs. Nellie A. Lee to enforce an alleged contract under which she claims the entire estate of her late uncle, Thomas C. Bermingham.

The letters, written by Mr. Bermingham to Mrs. Bermingham just prior to their marriage, are sprinkled with "dear" in positive and superlative degree, and relate again and again the love and affection of the writer. Thirty-eight in all were read.

One written before the marriage was addressed to "Mrs. Bermingham." Mrs. Bermingham was asked how this happened.

Mr. Bermingham told me he thought I might like to see how it would look," she said.

Some of the letters, testified Mrs. Bermingham, contained checks varying from \$100 up.

German commerce has been driven from the seas. British merchant vessels are being torpedoed daily. The United States has only a coastwise mercantile marine. Read what American shipping stood for in the past in Ernest Poole's timely new novel

## THE HARBOR

One of the above novels added to American fiction in many a year.—N. Y. Tribune.



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A School in the Country with City Advantages

6th year. Health, Character, Education, is an equalized aim. A genuinely happy girl will find quiet home influences. The comforts and advantages of the most modern city school with the freedom and opportunity of a country estate. A first round beyond high school work. A practical two years' course in Home Economics and Applied Housekeeping. Art School.

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St. Martha's School for Little Girls. In its own estate of twelve acres, surrounded by school farm adjoins. Modern fireproof building. Six acres of playground with school farm adjoins. Family limited to twenty-five. For illustrated catalogue, address The Registrar.

THE REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D.D., LL.D., Rector and Founder. MISS EMMA PEARCE HOWARD, Principal.

Long faces and sad dotted the hallway leading from the reviewers' chambers. Their owners in many cases had come to have their assessments cut down. Instead they came away with bigger assessments. The tightening up of the revision of the board follows the agitation for more rigid enforcement of the tax laws and the prosecutions of the state's attorney's office.

In former years thousands of the cases reviewed by the board were marked "N. A." (no assessment). Yesterday there were few and far between. Where the assessments were not raised on complaint filed by the board of review itself the schedule were marked "Cont." (assessment confirmed).

Auto Men Go Higher.  
The first of several hundred automobiles and accessory dealers was held before the board on complaint of Frank S. Ryan, one of its members. They were asked to show cause why they should not pay higher taxes. In dozens of instances they could give no reason. Some of the results follow:

Name	United States Tire company	222 S. Michigan	441.00	\$50.00
	Moline Automobile Co.	401 S. Michigan	1.075	8.000
	O. Nelson Wagon and Auto Works	408 S. Michigan	400	1.000
	Langston Motor Co.	Michigan	4.000	4.000
	Harry C. Cooper	2181 S. Michigan	3.250	5.000
	J. Weiss & Sons	1113 S. 25th	No. ass.	5.000
	Swedishland Mfg. Co.	412 E. 25th	No. ass.	3.000
	Brickman & Johnson	2224 S. Michigan	600	1.200
	Divney Tire and Valve	Michigan	No. ass.	400
	S. P. Bower & Co.	3414 S. Michigan	1.300	4.000
	Federal Rubber and Tire	Michigan	21.250	31.250
	Hay Machine and Battery Co.	418 E. 40th	No. ass.	500
	South Side Car and Wagon Works	1708 S. State	1.500	3.000
	Edison Storage Batteries	3035 S. Michigan	500	1.000

Legislators' Lapse Forgiveness.  
The reviewers cut down the assessment of \$108,000 against Medill McCormick, member of the legislature, and that of \$315,000 against his wife, upon the protest of Attorney Fletcher Dobson that Mr. McCormick's Springfield duties occupied him that he be exempted from the schedule. Mr. McCormick's assessment was fixed at \$12,000 and his wife's at \$210,000, the same amounts they were assessed on last year.

Letters—friendly letters, love letters, letters with checks, letters with clippings, letters with letters beginning "My Own Dear Glenn" and ending "Always Your Own Tom"—were read yesterday before Judge Charles A. McDonald in the Superior court. They were read in behalf of Mrs. Glendora Starnes Nutter Bermingham, who is fighting the efforts of Mrs. Nellie A. Lee to enforce an alleged contract under which she claims the entire estate of her late uncle, Thomas C. Bermingham.

The letters, written by Mr. Bermingham to Mrs. Bermingham just prior to their marriage, are sprinkled with "dear" in positive and superlative degree, and relate again and again the love and affection of the writer. Thirty-eight in all were read.

One written before the marriage was addressed to "Mrs. Bermingham." Mrs. Bermingham was asked how this happened.

Mr. Bermingham told me he thought I might like to see how it would look," she said.

Some of the letters, testified Mrs. Bermingham, contained checks varying from \$100 up.

German commerce has been driven from the seas. British merchant vessels are being torpedoed daily. The United States has only a coastwise mercantile marine. Read what American shipping stood for in the past in Ernest Poole's timely new novel

## THE HARBOR

One of the above novels added to American fiction in many a year.—N. Y. Tribune.



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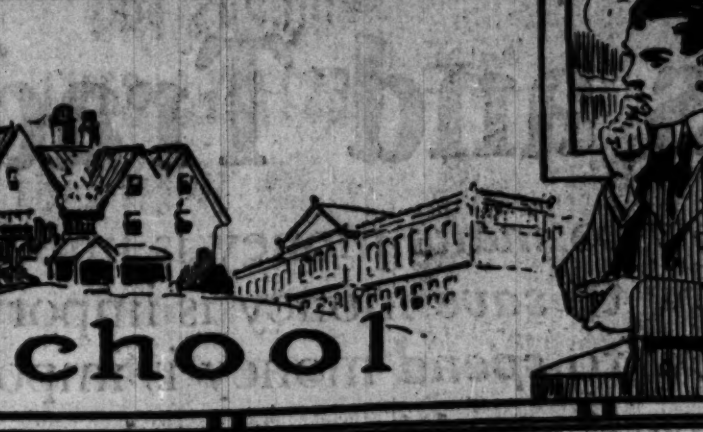
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Is an indication of strong character and personal

Punctuality, and Systematic

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OLDFIELD'S HUNT  
FOR RACING CAR  
ENDED BY JOY

Presents Barney with Delage  
Built for French Grand  
Prix Last Year.

BY REED L. PARKER  
Barney Oldfield, "master driver of the world," retired last night twenty-four years younger than when he alighted from a train at the Dearborn.

tion in the morning. While preparing the Ponce De Leon he changed his nationality from that of a Cleveland Irishman to a French bon vivant, switched from plain hydrant water to French whisky, bought a French dachshund, and moved to Los Angeles for a rickshawed jaunt to San Francisco for a roughed Panama, which he won to the bias.

The gift of a friend, David O. S. Chicago lumberman and sportsman, caused this new Phoenix to enter Delage racing car built for the Grand Prix last year by Louis Bachelier driving the eighth position in the famous European classic was now present.

J. E. L. E. SA...  
...field bleachers ...  
...the White Sox ...  
...their next to the ...  
...Red Sox. But ...  
...now, which will ...  
...come with ...  
...first inning, the ...  
...were again defeat a lot ...  
...was fitting that ...  
...telling punch, forcit ...  
...ended in the first half ...  
...when he paved ...  
...taken runs, apparently ...  
...Ray Col ...  
...around the base ...  
...With his victory ap ...  
...glistening sweat paw

**Will Get Car Today**

The car was ordered by cable yesterday. It shipped from Baltimore to the Rockhambean train station and reached New York last Friday morning. It arrived yesterday. It will be taken to the customer's home by a delivery man by customs officials this morning and delivered to its new owner. With the departure from customs will come a small crowd of admirers. The car is a new, secure, fast motor car. It is a Buick summer, when he sent George to England to buy one of the Buicks driven in last year's Grand Prix. He was harkened Hilly's efforts at the post success.

Oldfield waited six months before making his effort. Then he attempted to buy one of the Buicks. He was

the supposedly confidential sources who have displayed in the past a belief that they were not being deceived.

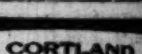
Red Sox swatted the deal to live for the White Sox.

Ben and Jim Sox did Tex Russell, who told the visitors also that they were not certain that the Sox would be able to handle the fact that the Sox were the players by accident to the Sox.

**Joyce Tells of Purchase**

"Barney talked so much and emphasized so little, I thought I should," said Joyce last night. "He said a friend of mine in Paris to send him the deal. He arranged the deal. I knew what

No one knows the capabilities of Le Delage. It embodies several new features in motor car construction, among them the most prominent and unusual—the manner of valve operation. The valves are mechanically and positively controlled by centrifugal force. The "C" type car will be available in 60 or 82 hp models. The standard 60-hp model makes the Cherry Circle total 71.



CORRECT!

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**2. Sports.**

**W.D.**


your summer ways by this "Rule of Three", "simply great".

out lots of men put  
you'll know why.

ing the B.V.D.  
and firmly refuse  
Underwear with-  
get properly cut,  
service underwear.

garment is sewed  
on Label

B.V.D. Cut Cur  
Underwear and  
Drawers. 50c and  
upward

















R. HAYES, Prop., Detroit. Mich.

morning, and we w  
THE TRIBUNE."











to work out a reorganization plan. If they make some compromise with the Rio Grande, the latter's bonds probably will be safe. If they force the Rio Grande into a receivership its junior bonds may suffer. Aug. 1 interest on the first and refunding issue will be paid.

**Brief Answers.**  
A. B. Z.—The term "first lien" bond is sometimes used to describe a collateral trust issue under which first mortgage bonds have been deposited as security. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois consolidated 6s, due in 1934, are not of this sort. They are secured by direct first mortgage on 107 miles of road and second mortgage on twenty-three. They may be called "first mortgage" bonds.

only \$1,817, the least of \$1,000 during \$1.

**Stamping.** The National company, outstanding \$5,546,000, is to date, but will be, by the time it is bought by the Missouri Pacific, just as correctly as "first lien." Investors' certificates rank ahead of all mortgages unless the court orders otherwise. Often in authorizing certificates the court specifies that they shall rank as senior to certain bonds and as junior to others.

—

**F. L. E.—Crucible Steel is a "war stock," so-called. A purchase would be a risky speculation, not an investment. A purchase of Missouri Pacific would be buying the right to...**

**J. L.**—The Northwestern Iron company makes no reports of dividends and earnings. There is not sufficient basis for an opinion of its bonds.

**R. H. H.**—The Walden W. Shaw Livery company has never made public any reports of its affairs.

**DANFORTH**  
**5% and 6%**  
**FARM MORTGAGES**

**C**OVERING going farms in the best farming districts of Illinois, Iowa and the Northwest are safe investments and are preferred by conservative investors.

They are primarily made with our own funds and must comply with our certain established requirements. In no case will we consider a Loan if the farm cannot earn more than the overhead for interest and taxes.

During 35 years of experience in lending on farm lands we never had a default in either principal or interest.

Our list comprised large and small amounts to suit all denominations. Also \$500 and \$1,000

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Why Does This Stock  
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IGHT PER CENT OREGON FARM  
MORTGAGE FOR SEVENTEEN THOU-  
SAND DOLLARS, PREDICATED ON AL-  
LEA AND DAIRY FARM, CAN BE  
DIVIDED INTO SEVENTEEN PARTS OF  
ONE THOUSAND EACH PROVIDED ALL  
DESCRIBED FOR FULL PARTICU-  
LARS ON APPLICATION. THE GOLD  
MOUNTAIN BANK, GOLD HILL, OREGON.

It is hereby given that the definitive bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company General and Refunding Mortgage Series B, Convertible issue will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New York, on and after July Second, 1914, the presentation and surrender of the existing full-paid temporary receipts for the existing said bonds. H. R. Williams, Vice-President







[illegible]



APARTMENTS

[illegible][illegible]

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location: ideal  
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SALE - 6 and 6 rooms,  
at \$67,000.  
**SALE-2 FLAT BR**  
"WALDIE," ex...  
sacrifice at  
**SALE-BEST BUY!**  
optionally desirable  
one closed  
WALTER J. BRICK  
"ORCHARD"  
that building, N. S.

**SALE-IF YOU'VE**  
BR Sheridan-rd., 240  
BRICK  
**SALE-NEW 12**  
on investment  
center. Address  
and lake; will  
T.O. O'CONNOR  
**SALE-NOW OPEN**  
uniquely located o  
PARK & COMMER  
**SALE-BEAUTIFUL**  
run place, in Edg  
this area  
**SALE-2 FLAT BR**  
Sheridan-rd.  
**PICKLE, 440 Ma**  
**SALE-2 FLT. BR**  
PICKLE, ex...

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BALS—BIG BIRD  
PARK, near Irving  
Park, big, big, big  
Call today.  
I want your money  
BALS—OR SALE  
or \$8,700, minus  
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No brokers. Addre

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and beautiful  
DAM—ST. near  
HOLLYWOOD  
HOT WATER  
New Owners  
**SALE—GUNDENSON**  
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**GUNDENSON &**  
3 AVE.  
Park, price \$18  
Call E. NEW  
**SALE—WELL**  
Howard location; ren-  
tals, buy, add  
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Call at north-  
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**SALE—GOOD CO**  
Country and market  
cheap for cash  
Address E  
**SALE—MAKE U**  
Call at north-  
west, 2555 W

SALE-BARGAIN  
Property, Ashland  
place; leaving city  
land-av.  
SALE-BUSINESS  
rents \$4,500 net  
\$600; quick actio  
s.  
PRINCE'S PROP  
SALE-COR. CORP  
place, netting 10%  
N. LAFIN & CO  
SALE-BROADWAY  
\$200 per ft.; pri  
sume.  
SALE-TO LEASE  
on impr. busines  
s.



## 22

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